

Sinn Fein leader wounded in attack

BELFAST (R) — Gerry Adams, leader of the political wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), was shot and wounded Wednesday by gunmen in a car in the centre of Belfast, police said. Hospital sources said Mr. Adams, 34, president of Sinn Fein and a member of the British parliament, was hit in the neck, shoulder and upper arm but was not seriously wounded. Four Sinn Fein members, who were in a car with Mr. Adams at the time of the attack, were also hit but their condition was stable, the sources added. Police said they arrested three men with handguns in a car near the scene of the attack. One man had a wounded arm. Mr. Adams, whose party supports the IRA guerrilla campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland, won the West Belfast seat in the British general election in June but refused to take it.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"



Ford: Reagan will be re-elected

CAIRO (R) — Former U.S. Republican President Gerald Ford Wednesday predicted the re-election of President Reagan and said it would mean the continuation of current American policy in the Middle East. Speaking to reporters after a one-hour session with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Mr. Ford said: "I believe that President Reagan will very likely be re-elected. This will mean the continuation of the current policy of the United States towards the Middle East." He said his discussions with Mr. Mubarak covered various topics including the Iran-Iraq war. "We obviously discussed the hope for progress and comprehensive efforts to achieve broader peace for the Middle East," he said. Mr. Ford, who arrived here Tuesday from Saudi Arabia, left for Paris Wednesday after his visit to the Middle East in his capacity as a consultant to the U.S. Chartered Oil Company. U.S. officials said.

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Bourguiba receives Hussein's message

TUNIS (Petra) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akel Al Fayez Wednesday delivered a message from His Majesty King Hussein to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on Jordanian-Tunisian relations and current Arab affairs. The message was delivered at a meeting held at Qartaj Palace in the presence of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali and the speaker of the Tunisian parliament. After the meeting, Mr. Fayez said that he reviewed with the Tunisian leader ways of promoting co-operation between Jordan and Tunisia. Mr. Fayez is in Tunis to attend an Afro-Arab parliamentary conference.

Li begins talks in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Chinese President Li Xianmin opened his official talks with Turkish leaders here Wednesday with wide-ranging discussion of international affairs, Turkish officials said. In a two-hour session with Turkish President Kenan Evren and Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu, Mr. Li discussed East-West relations, disarmament and problems of the Far East, they said. Mr. Evren also explained Turkey's view on Cyprus, they added.

Tunisia executes 2 Libyan spies

TUNIS (AP) — A Libyan and a Tunisian who were executed by firing squad after being convicted by a military court on charges of high treason were spies for Libya, the newspaper Assabah reported Wednesday. A communiqué from the Defence Ministry Tuesday announced the executions of Abdallah Ibn Belaghem Midani and Mohammad Ibn Amor Ibn Romdhane. It said they had been found guilty Jan. 14 of transmitting "to a foreign embassy information of the greatest importance that was top secret dealing with the security of the state."

Israelis attacked in South Lebanon

SIDON (R) — Israeli soldiers occupying southern Lebanon were attacked twice Wednesday in the port city of Sidon but it was not clear whether any were hurt, security sources and eyewitnesses said. They said that in the first incident, an explosive device blew up beside a road as an Israeli patrol was driving by. Later a rocket-propelled grenade was fired at an Israeli observation post on the roof of a building in a main square in Sidon.

Israeli denies arms sales to Iran

TEL AVIV (R) — A senior Israeli official Wednesday denied press reports that Israel was selling arms to Iran and said the Jewish state did not support either side in the Gulf War. Junior Minister Dov Shilansky said in answer to a parliamentary question that persistent press reports that Israel had supplied the Iranians with weapons and spare parts were "false." Some Israeli officials said last year that Israel had sold spare parts to Iran.

Lebanese factions seek compromise agreement

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (Agencies) — Rival leaders suspended plenary sessions of Lebanon's peace talks for 24 hours Wednesday and huddled in private talks in search for a compromise agreement on the future shape of government in their war-ridden nation.

Negotiations moved into private rooms and suites after a heated debate over controversial working papers presented by pro-government rightist leaders and the Syrian-backed opposition. The rightist Christians demanded setting up a Swiss-style federation allowing local autonomy for the different religions with a federal government in Beirut retaining jurisdiction in foreign, defence, economic, monetary and development policy.

The opposition viewed the plan as the first step toward the partitioning of the country. Their plan called for a United Lebanon after secularisation of government posts, long dominated by Maronite Catholics. The Associated Press quoted conference sources as saying Syrian and Saudi "observers" sought to make participants accept a compromise solution calling for administrative decentralisation in Lebanon and abolishing distribution of public offices along religious lines.

Earlier Wednesday, opposition leaders demanded President Amin Gemayel's resignation and radical reforms of Lebanon's Christian-dominated system. Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt called for Mr. Gemayel's resignation and

ference in Geneva last November.

Mr. Junblatt also called for creation of a Yugoslav-style presidential council for Lebanon, with the presidency changing each year, to counter what he called Mr. Gemayel's excessive power under the present system.

If the current balance in favour of Christians were maintained, the PSP would refuse to join in parliamentary elections without a census being held, he said.

Lebanon has had no official census since 1932 but unofficial figures collected by a French family planning survey in 1977 said 44 per cent of the country's 3.2 million people were Christian and 55 per cent Muslim.

Newly-promoted Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, who is playing a key role as mediator, had private talks Wednesday with Mr. Gemayel and the leaders of right-wing factions of his Maronite Christian community, his father Pierre Gemayel and ex-President Camille Chamoun.

Syria, allied with the mainly Muslim opposition groups but recently reconciled with Mr. Gemayel, is striving to bring the opposing factions together. Ex-President Suleiman Franjeh, a Christian opposed to President Gemayel, proposed that the United States be given one month to exert pressure on Israel to withdraw its troops from South Lebanon, failing which Lebanon should break relations with it.

Mr. Khaddam, pursuing his moderating role, said this should be discussed "at an appropriate time" and the issue was shelved for the moment, delegates said. Meanwhile a new cease-fire

accord went into effect in Lebanon late Tuesday.

A military committee, comprising representatives of all warring groups, was appointed to take "all adequate measures" to consolidate the ceasefire and in re-open Beirut's port and international airport.

The announcement of the ceasefire was made both at Lausanne and by government-run Beirut Radio.

The plan listed six points to ensure a permanent ceasefire and restore stability and security to the devastated nation.

The points were listed in the Arabic text of the agreement as: — Orders to all warring factions to abide by a ceasefire as of 9 p.m. (1900 GMT) on Tuesday, March 13, 1984.

— Formation of a military committee on the highest possible military level from all sides. — Formation of ceasefire supervisory committees to be composed of retired army and internal security (police) forces. They will be linked with the security committee and will be provided with its needs of communication and movement by the government.

— The security committee will separate combatants along all battlefronts and will set up equal buffer zones to avoid the recurrence of clashes.

— Reopening the (Beirut) airport and port and the security committee will take the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of this decision.

— Halting all information campaigns by media of the rival parties.

Hardline Falangists form national resistance group, page 2



Former President Suleiman Franjeh (left) and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt arrive at Lausanne's Beau Rivage Hotel Wednesday on the



third day for Lebanon's national reconciliation conference (AP wirephoto)

Arabs warn Tehran

By Lami K. Andoni in Baghdad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

Foreign ministers and senior diplomats of 19 Arab countries Wednesday condemned Iran's attacks against Iraq and warned that they would re-consider relations with Tehran if its leadership did not accept a negotiated peace settlement to the 41-month-old conflict.

The ministers and diplomats, who met here Wednesday in response to an urgent call by Iraq to discuss the Gulf war, also set up a follow-up committee to implement the decisions taken at the meeting. The decisions include:

— A warning to Iran that the Arab countries would reconsider their relations with Tehran if it does not accept a peaceful settlement;

— A call on Iran to stop its attacks on Iraq;

— A reiteration of the Fez Arab summit resolutions which condemn Iran and called for international efforts to end the conflict.

The formation of the seven-member follow-up committee was one of the most "outstanding achievements" of the meeting, Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri told the Jordan Times.

The committee comprises the foreign ministers of Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, North

Yemen and Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi.

The Baghdad meeting was attended by foreign ministers and top-level diplomats of 19 of the 22 Arab League members including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The absences were Syria and Libya which support Iran in the war. Egypt was boycotted from the Arab League after Cairo signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Conference sources told the Jordan Times that Algeria expressed "reservations" on all the resolutions adopted at the meeting while South Yemen was sceptical over the resolution condemning Iran for "its aggression on the Arab Nation."

Lebanon, which was represented by its ambassador to Iraq, could not endorse the resolutions because the diplomat was unable to obtain approval from the Lebanese leadership, most of which were meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, on national reconciliation.

Jordan played key role in the Arab foreign ministers meeting, the sources told the Jordan Times. In a speech to the conference, Mr. Masri reiterated Jordan's adherence to the Arab League Charter and the Joint Arab Defence Treaty. He called on all Arab states to shelve their internal differences and to adopt a unified

stand. The Iran-Iraq war, Mr. Masri pointed out, is detrimental to the Palestinian cause and Iran's attacks against Iraq should be considered as an aggression on the Arab Nation itself.

The PLO was represented at the meeting by a high-level delegation headed by its Executive Committee member Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Maizer), who addressed the conference and expressed the organisation's full support for any Arab action to end the Gulf war.

Mr. Abbas also stressed the PLO's commitment to the Fez summit resolutions on the Gulf war.

The sources said that delegates from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Kuwait were holding closed sessions with Mr. Klibi on "practical measures" in efforts to end the Gulf conflict. These measures included, the sources said, "a total Arab freeze on relations with countries co-operating with Iran, ways and means to provide military and financial support for Iraq."

The sources quoted Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz as saying Iraq wanted a "clear unified Arab position" in the absence of which "Iraq had the means to go ahead and end the conflict."

Arab states plan moves against Iran, page 2

Peace activists protest against Israeli move to expel Palestinian from Gaza

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli and Palestinian peace activists on Wednesday protested Israeli plans to expel a leading Palestinian nationalist from the occupied Gaza Strip.

Abdul Aziz Ali Shabaneh, who has been under house arrest for more than a year after serving 15-year prison term for his activity against the Israeli occupation, is to be expelled next month, his lawyer told a news conference.

Leah Tesmel, an Israeli attorney who specialises in Palestinian cases, said the Israeli military administration in Gaza has refused to renew Mr. Shabaneh's residence permit and he has been ordered to leave the area by April 5.

Mr. Shabaneh, 44, was a personal friend of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, participants in the news conference said. They distributed what they said

were photocopies of a letter to Ms. Tesmel from the legal adviser of the Israeli military governor in Gaza. The letter said Mr. Shabaneh's residence permit would not be renewed after April 5.

An Israeli defence official, who spoke on condition he not be identified further, confirmed that an order for Mr. Shabaneh's expulsion had been issued "for security reasons," but declined to give any other details.

Palestinian journalist Ziad Abu Ziad told the news conference that Mr. Shabaneh's expulsion "could be the beginning of a wave of expulsions against political leaders."

Mr. Shabaneh was a leading member of the PLO in the Gaza Strip where he lived as a refugee after 1948 when his home village of Bashtit near Ashkelon became part of Israel. He was arrested in September 1967, three months after Israel occupied the Gaza Strip in the October war, after

being caught in possession of electric detonators near Hebron. He was jailed for 15 years and soon after his release was put under house arrest in a small Gaza village.

Ms. Tesmel said that Israeli officials had tried to persuade Mr. Shabaneh to leave the area after his release from prison but he refused. Later, she said, the authorities told him he would be allowed to stay if he publicly condemned the last December that killed six Israelis. But Mr. Shabaneh replied that he could do so only if Israel publicly condemned all killings of Palestinians in the occupied territories and in Lebanon, she said.

Ms. Tesmel said Mr. Shabaneh had been forbidden contact with the press and was allowed only one visit a week by his wife and son.

Beirut fighting subsides

BEIRUT (AP) — Sniper fire and shell blasts echoed sporadically through Beirut Wednesday, but police said a one-day-old ceasefire was "generally holding" on Lebanon's traditional warfronts.

A four-party committee given the job of overseeing the latest truce delayed its first meeting for about five hours because of arguments over where to hold the session. But government and Shi'ite Muslim sources reported late in the afternoon that a site was chosen and the meeting held.

Along the "green line" separating mainly Christian east Beirut from the city's mostly Muslim western sector, automatic rifle fire and, sometimes, rocket-propelled grenades could be heard.

Some fighters of the "Amal" Shi'ite Muslim militia said they had not been contacted by their headquarters before the ceasefire went into effect Tuesday night but had learned about the truce in radio and television announcements.

A militiaman who identified himself by the nom-de-guerre "Cobra" said a tank shell from the eastern side hit near their position overnight and there had been four incoming rockets in the morning. His men did not fire back, he said.

The independent Beirut newspaper An Nahar said Wednesday that Israel has threatened to disrupt the new ceasefire unless President Amin Gemayel's administration negotiates a new "security pact" to replace the scrapped troop withdrawal accord with Israel.

An Nahar quoted an unnamed highly informed Lebanese official as saying the warning was communicated in private contacts between Israeli "observers" in Lausanne and Gemayel administration officials. No names were mentioned.

The newspaper said the Israeli emissaries made it plain that Israel was capable of keeping up the pressure in Lebanon through local allies and by prolonged occupation unless a substitute is negotiated for the agreement of last May 17 that Lebanon scrapped earlier this month.

There was no confirmation or denial of An-Nahar's report.

Hart wins three major primaries as Mondale bags 2 to retain lead

NEW YORK (AP) — Senator Gary Hart and former Vice President Walter Mondale emerged in a close race for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination after Tuesday's primaries in five states.

Mr. Hart claimed a victory over "the politics of yesterday," while the former vice president asserted he was "back in the race."

The contest looked more and more like a two-man race as Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale headed into the industrial midwest Wednesday where Michigan and Illinois are the next big targets.

Of the five primaries on Tuesday, Mr. Hart carried Florida, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, while Mr. Mondale was the winner in Georgia and Alabama. Mr. Hart and Mondale were only a few votes apart in Oklahoma caucuses, while Mr. Hart jumped to a comfortable lead in Washington.

Caucus results from Hawaii had Mr. Mondale winning only five of 27 delegates, with the other 22 remaining uncommitted. Mr. Hart was leading Mr. Mondale in Nevada's caucuses.

Mr. Hart looked assured of a majority of the 511 delegates chosen on the campaign's busiest day so far, but Mr. Mondale continued to hold the overall lead.

Democrats will choose another 816 delegates by the end of this month in contests ranging from the Illinois primary next Tuesday to caucuses this Saturday in Michigan, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky and South Carolina. Connecticut holds its primary on March 24, giving Mr. Hart an opportunity for a clean sweep of the six New England states.

At the Democratic Party convention in San Francisco in July, a candidate needs at least 1,967 votes from 3,933 delegates to be nominated to oppose Republican incumbent President Ronald Reagan in general elections in November.

George McGovern, saying he would "fully accept the verdict of special friends, the voters of Massachusetts," was the latest casualty of the race after finishing third in the only state he won in his

1972 presidential bid. His departure cuts the Democratic field to four. The race began with eight contenders.

Tuesday's contests could have marked the end of the road for former astronaut Senator John Glenn, but he refused to concede defeat.

The best he finished was a dead heat for second place with Mr. Hart in Alabama. He said this encouraged him to go on but political analysts said that with his campaign heavily in debt, he would have to withdraw soon.

Civil rights leader Jesse Jackson proved he could pull black voters in the south and he declared he was "in the race to the end and even beyond."

Mr. Jackson received 57 per cent of the black vote in Georgia and 48 per cent of that vote in Alabama.

He also received 20 per cent of the total vote in the Georgia primary, qualifying him for federal campaign funds.

Hart or Mondale, it is the same for Reagan, page 4

Soviet cruiser turns down U.S. help

ABOARD U.S.S. MOUNTWHITNEY OFF NORWAY (R) — A Soviet cruiser with 460 men aboard refused assistance from a U.S. aircraft carrier after apparently catching fire while shadowing NATO's biggest ever naval manoeuvres, a U.S. admiral said Tuesday.

Vice-Admiral Joseph Metcalf, in charge of NATO's Teamwork 84 exercise, said black smoke started billowing from a Soviet Kresta 11-class cruiser as it was trailing the 60,000 tonne U.S. carrier Independence off Norway on Monday.

The admiral, however, discounted as speculation reports by U.S. officers that the crew of the 7,660-tonne Soviet cruiser took to battle stations when the carrier, which has nearly 5,000 men aboard, started to approach the distressed warship.

Speaking on board the flagship of the huge NATO fleet making for northern Norway, the admiral

told a press conference that the Soviet ship had been in difficulties for several hours, but had turned down a U.S. offer of help made over a special radio channel.

Admiral Metcalf said Kresta-class cruisers seemed to have a chronic fire problem, but added that the one trailing the Independence had overcome its difficulties and was now again keeping up with the NATO fleet.

The admiral, who commanded the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last year, said the American offer of help to the cruiser was natural since nothing scared a sailor more than a fire at sea.

Officers aboard the U.S. amphibious assault ship Saipan, whose helicopters are flying missions to the entire fleet, said earlier that the Soviet cruiser took to "general quarters" (battle stations) when the Independence tried to approach it.

"That is speculation. We have no way of knowing that the Kresta

took to general quarters." Adm. Metcalf said, adding that the Soviet ships trailing the NATO fleet were behaving extremely correctly. The U.S. and the Soviet Union have long-established ground rules on the shadowing of each other's fleets during manoeuvres.

Adm. Metcalf said NATO had detected an "enormous Soviet presence" around the 150 allied ships heading for the Tromsø region in northern Norway where they are due to launch an amphibious assault exercise some 200 miles east of the Soviet border.

He said this included submarines running into double figures, surface ships and regular missions by Soviet Bear reconnaissance planes.

The admiral said he expected what he called the most powerful fleet ever put together by NATO to come under even closer supervision as it got closer to the Soviet Union.

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Arab states plan moves against Iran

BAGHDAD (R) — Arab States are planning moves to persuade major industrial nations to stop dealing with Iran, informed sources at a meeting of Arab League foreign ministers in Baghdad said Wednesday.

The sources said there would be no specific threat of sanctions if the major industrial nations did not stop dealing with Iran. However, they would be praised compensation for lost business with oil and fresh contracts in the Arab World.

Italy, West Germany, Japan and Britain were described as the main targets of the plan, which Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz was pushing in backstage deals at the conference, which opened Wednesday.

Baghdad called an emergency meeting of Arab League foreign ministers to discuss the escalation of the 41-month-old Gulf war following a major Iranian offensive on the southern front.

The sources said Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other states attending the conference were agreed on this approach, and an acceptable public formula was being hammered out at a closed-door session.

According to sources, Iraq was also pressing its Arab League partners to accept the principle that no Arab Nation would try to mediate with Iran in the Gulf war, an implicit rejection of rumored mediation by Algeria.

Instead, Iran wants the Arab World to adopt a common "peace policy" designed to put pressure on Iran to end the war.

Tehran has so far rejected all mediation efforts to bring about a ceasefire and negotiate an end to the conflict.

Nineteen of the Arab League's 22 members are represented at

the current meeting in the Iraqi capital. Missing are Syria and Libya, which support Iran, and Egypt, suspended by the League for signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

The conference sources said delegations from Arab states would go to Rome, Tokyo and Bonn to stress that the Gulf conflict had become so serious for the region that the time had come to place strong economic pressure on Iran.

"They must understand the new resolution of the Arab states in dealing with this war," said one source, speaking on condition that he remain anonymous.

"Iraq wants a unified resolution calling for the use of all the potential of the participating states to confront those nations keeping Tehran's lifelines open," he said.

"These states will be asked to stop their dealings with Iran. They won't be threatened, but it will be obvious that they are all major trade partners with Arab countries and they should draw the appropriate conclusions," he added.

Iran massing forces

The intense diplomacy at the Arab League conference gained urgency as diplomats here said Iran had massed an enormous army to strike at Iraq's second city, the southern port of Basra on the Shatt Al Arab waterway at the head of the Gulf.

The diplomats said over a quarter-of-a-million Iranian Rev-

olutionary Guards and regular forces were poised for a new flow and Iraqi planes were flying hundreds of air strikes in a bid to break up the troop concentrations.

Iraq Tuesday reported more than 200 air and helicopter strikes against Iranian forces east of Basra.

The diplomats said Iranian soldiers were throwing assault bridges and pontoons across the marshy country east of the port. One bridge was reported to be 23 kilometers long.

Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi, speaking at a session of Wednesday's conference open to journalists, said the war threatened to engulf the whole area and called for a unified stance to face the danger.

"Due to possible further complications and the likelihood of foreign intervention, this war may well expand out of all proportion and engulf a whole area which is so dear to us," he said.

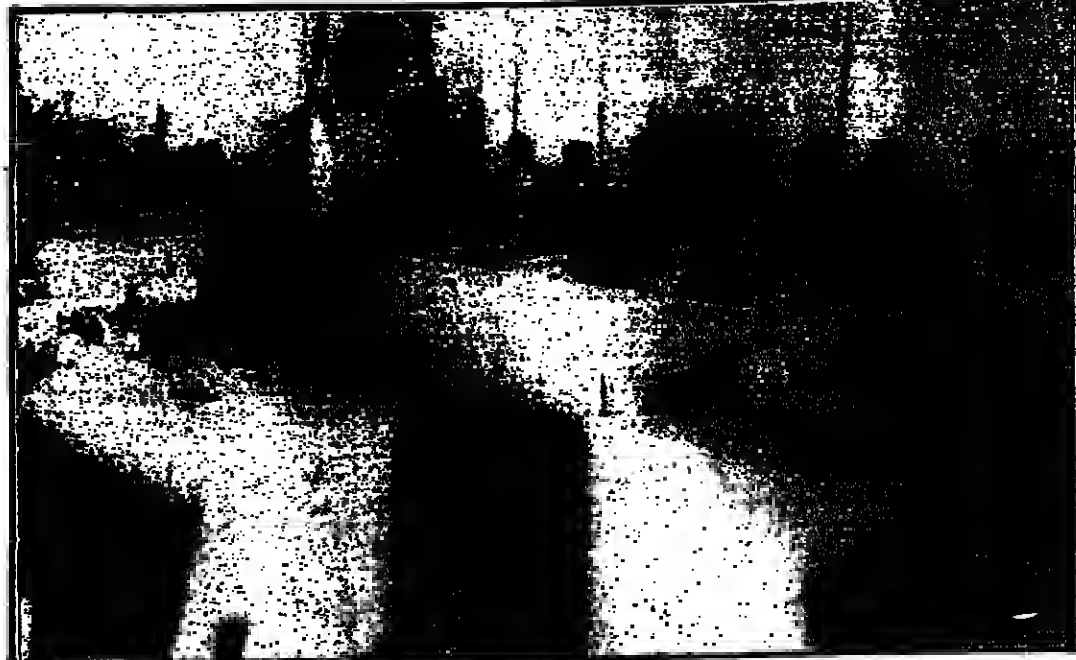
Mr. Klibi called the conflict "an ominous threat" which had "shattered all Islamic unity in the unity of the Islamic World."

"With every passing day, the risk grows larger of seeing this war gain further ground and scope, perhaps much further than one could imagine," he added.

The first requisite, Mr. Klibi said, was for Arab states to settle their differences — a reference to Syria and Libya, both of which for varying motives back Iran.

Mr. Klibi praised Iraq for accepting U.N. resolutions calling for an end to the war.

"By publicly announcing its willingness to accept a ceasefire and withdraw its troops from Iranian land, Iraq expressed its readiness to reach a lasting peace based on law," he said.



Lebanese President Amin Gemayel (left) listens as Syrian observer Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam (right) addresses the second session of Lebanon's national reconciliation talks in Lausanne Tuesday (AP wirephoto)

Hardline Falangists form resistance council

BEIRUT (R) — A group of hardline Falangist leaders has announced the formation of a National Christian Council to resist Syrian influence in Lebanon.

Spokesmen for the council said participants were unhappy at Syrian domination of Lebanon's national reconciliation talks in Switzerland and with the direction the government of President Amin Gemayel was taking.

A preparatory meeting of 40 leaders of groups of monks, students, women and Christian leagues and associations was held Tuesday night, organized by the "Lebanese Forces" militia which was not invited to the conference in Lausanne.

Referring to the new council, a spokesman said: "The Lebanese Forces are taking back the initiative of decision-making for the Christian community."

Lebanese Forces Commander Fady Frem said one of the main tasks of the group would be to speak with a united voice in favour of a cantonised or federalised Lebanon — a major goal of his militia which would leave Lebanon's main religious groups to run their separate regions.

Political observers saw the new group as an attempt by Commander Frem, who chaired the meeting, to form his own power base while veteran Falangist political leaders were in Lausanne.

A communiqué issued after the meeting hinted that cantonisation would be the main principle of the new group.

It said: "The Christians of Lebanon see that Lebanese society is a pluralistic society and must guarantee the security and the freedom of the Christians and also of

the others."

Other principles agreed were resistance to Syrian interference, withdrawal of all foreigners and rejection of an agreement at the first round of national reconciliation talks in Geneva last November that Lebanon is an Arab country and should follow policies in line with Arab thinking.

The group includes Abbot Boulos Naaman, head of the Maronite order of monks and an influential figure among hardline rightwing Falangists in Lebanon.

Participants said they were trying to send a clear message from the Falangist community to the Lausanne conference. The Lausanne Falangist Party Chief Pierre Gemayel and ex-President Camille Chamoun — both of whom have agreed to Lebanon's identification as an Arab country.

Opposition documents Iranian prisons

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — An Iranian opposition group has documented what it says are 323 prisoners in Iran where thousands of opponents to the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini allegedly are being held and tortured.

The list, compiled by the People's Mojahadeen of Iran, was received Tuesday by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar along with the names of 1,185

"torturers" who work in the prisons.

An official report to the U.N. Human Rights Commission released last Thursday accused Iran's revolutionary Islamic government of continued execution and torture of prisoners and persecution of minorities.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said in the report there was no indication of any improvement in the human rights picture in Iran in the four

years the commission has monitored Iranian compliance with international human rights guidelines.

Mr. Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahadeen based in Paris, said in a telegram to the secretary-general that the opposition organisation had compiled the lists to assist U.N. efforts to "investigate the prison conditions and torture chambers of the Khomeini regime."

Cyprus calls for U.S. pressure on Turkey

WASHINGTON (R) — An influential member of the Cyprus parliament called on the Reagan administration to press for Turkish flexibility on the Cyprus dispute.

Mr. Alexis Galanos said Tuesday Greek Cypriots were not optimistic that talks on Friday between Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş and United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar would make progress on the dispute over the divided island.

Mr. Galanos, chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, was here for talks with U.S. officials on the Cyprus deadlock following the Turkish declaration of a separate state on the island last November.

He told reporters: "Denktaş is not prepared to give an inch" and said increased U.S. aid to Turkey was "a kind of a message that an unlawful act can be easily forgiven."

The administration has proposed \$934 million in military and economic aid to Turkey in 1985.

In a move linked to the Cyprus dispute, a congressional panel has voted a \$39 million cut.

The cut was opposed by the administration which says Turkey is a vital bulwark of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) southeastern flank.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt told members of Congress he was hopeful of progress in the coming United Nations talks.

Mr. Galanos said bitterness over the Cyprus dispute would be exploited by "enemies of the West". The United States, he said, over-estimated Turkey's role in the defence of the West and under-estimated Greek and Cypriot frustration.

He said he was trying to convince the administration and Congress to use a "carrot-and-stick" policy to win progress on Cyprus.

If progress was not made, he said, "we would have to consider all other alternatives... including of course definitely to strengthen our defences as much as possible, even with outside help."

NASA to set up laser tracking station in Israel

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — The United States Space Agency is to set up a laser tracking station in Israel for weather and satellite research, Israeli officials said Tuesday.

Science and Development Minister Yuval Neeman told the Knesset (parliament) that an agreement would soon be signed with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the million-dollar project, which will be located in the outskirts of Jerusalem.

David Abir, director of Israel's Space Agency, said in an interview that the station would be used mainly for atmospheric research and also could be used to track orbiting satellites. He said the station would be the first one of its type in the Middle East, and also the first joint project between Israel and NASA.

He said he did not know when the project could be carried out.

Mr. Neeman also told the Knesset, in a speech outlining Israel's scientific research plans, that he was "sure that within 10 years" Israel would launch its own space craft.

Mr. Neeman, who is one of Israel's top nuclear physicists, announced plans for space research shortly after becoming science minister in July 1982, and the National Space Agency was established in March 1983.

Mr. Neeman also said Israel had "stepped up activity" towards establishing a nuclear power station and has made progress to setting up a nuclear fusion project.

Israel has two research reactors, at Dimona in the Negev Desert and at Nahal Sorek south of Tel Aviv.

It has sought to buy a nuclear power plant from the United States and various European countries, but no country has agreed to sell Israel a reactor because Israel has refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) which obliges its signatories to open their nuclear establishments to international inspection.

The Israel Electricity Corporation recently announced that it was starting geological tests in the south of the country to find suitable sites for a power station, even though Israel has no specific plans to build or buy one.

PLO leader arrives in North Yemen

BAHRAIN (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Sanaa Wednesday for talks with North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and to preside over a meeting of the Palestinian higher military council, PLO officials in Sanaa said.

They told Reuters by telephone

that Mr. Arafat's talks with Mr. Saleh would cover Palestinian, Arab and international developments "in the light of the challenges facing the Arab Nation."

They said Mr. Arafat was also presiding over a meeting of the higher military council Wednesday "to discuss several ques-

tions relating to the Palestinian cause."

About 3,000 Palestinian commandos and their dependents settled in North Yemen after they left Lebanon's northern city of Tripoli.

Mr. Arafat arrived here from Saudi Arabia after talks with King Fahd.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
MAIN CHANNEL
16:30 Koran
16:45 Cartoons
17:10 Cartoons
17:30 Children's Programmes
18:00 Children's Programmes
18:30 News Summary
19:00 Local Competition Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:25 Arabic Play
22:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Play Comed.

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 Macadam
19:00 News in French (Journal)
19:30 Varieties
19:50 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Benson
21:00 Towards 2000
21:10 Documentary: Terror and the State — First Casualty
22:05 News in English
22:15 Feature Film: Countess from Hong Kong Starring: Sophia Loren, Marion Brand

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW
07:00 Light Music
07:30 News
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:30 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:30 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:20 Just A Minute
14:30 Concert Hour
14:40 News Summary
14:50 Instruments
15:00 Old Favourites
15:30 Special Features
15:30 Pop Session
15:40 News Summary
15:50 Good Old Days
16:30 Music
16:40 News
16:50 News
17:00 Date with a Star
17:05 Evening Show
17:10 News Summary
17:15 News Summary
17:20 Evening Show
17:30 News Summary
17:40 News Summary
17:50 Children's Programme

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 News
06:30 News
07:00 News
07:30 News
08:00 News
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VOICE OF AMERICA
66.10 MHz, 1521 KHz
06:00 VOA Morning News
06:30 VOA Morning News
07:00 VOA Morning News
07:30 VOA Morning News
08:00 VOA Morning News
08:30 VOA Morning News
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RADIO JORDAN
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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS
"Photos" by Samer Tabbara at the Alia Art Gallery at 5:00 p.m.
"Artificial flower exhibition at the Turkish Cultural Centre."
North Korean photographic and book exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.
42nd anniversary exhibition of the Voice of America (VOA) starts at the Jordan International Centre.

VIDEO
"New York, New York" starts at 8:00 p.m. at the American Centre.
"Decouverte de la Grèce et de ses îles" starts at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday.

FILM

"Decouverte de la Grèce et de ses îles" starts at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
French Cultural Centre 36474
German Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 65175
Hays Arts Centre 65175
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Rubbah Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Citadel Hill). 72561.

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Information Department at the Queen Elizabeth International Airport Tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS
06:00 Cairo (MS)
06:00 Amman (RJ)
06:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
06:30 Jeddah (RJ)
06:45 Dhahran (RJ)
06:45 Kuwait (RJ)
06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Damascus (RJ)
06:45 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
06:45 Larnaca (CY)
06:45 Dhahran, Riyadh (Saudi)
06:45 Tripoli (L)
06:45 London (BA)
06:45 Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (IA)
06:45 Athens (RJ)
06:45 Beirut (RJ)
06:45 New York, Vienna (RJ)
06:45 Amsterdam (KL)
06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Baghdad (RJ)
06:45 Muscat, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)

DEPARTURES
06:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:00 Damascus (RJ)
06:00 Amman (RJ)
06:00 Dhahran, Riyadh (Saudi)
06:00 Tripoli (L)
06:00 London (BA)
06:00 Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (IA)
06:00 Athens (RJ)
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06:00 New York, Vienna (RJ)
06:00 Amsterdam (KL)
06:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:00 Baghdad (RJ)
06:00 Muscat, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) 71331.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) 37140.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) 661757.
Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 72561.

PRAYER TIMES

04:22 Sunrise
05:46 Sunrise
18:16 Dhuhr
17:45 Maghrib
19:05 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

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MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port on 14/15/16/17.

— Krasnodar
— Laredo
— Roskoff
— Yam
— Liberia
— Taiwan
— Petra

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, with chances for scattered showers. Northwesterly moderate winds will be freshening at times. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy, with chances for scattered showers. Winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas will be changing to rough.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local currency rates in JLD
Belgian franc 126.1/70
Dutch guilder 166.1/126.9
Egyptian pound 316.6/320.6
French franc 46.2/46.5
Iraqi dinar 348.3/354.3
Italian lire (for 100) 22.9/23.1
Japanese yen (for 100) 163.9/164.9
Kuwaiti dinar 1259/1264.3
Lebanese lira 66.8/68.2
Omani rial 1059.1/1064
Qatari riyal 100.3/100.9
Saudi riyal 104.4/104.9
Swedish crown 47.7/48
Swiss franc 172.1/173.1
Syrian lira 53.7/54.3
UAE dirham 99.8/100.3
U.K. sterling pound 537.7/540.9
U.S. dollar 366/368
W. German mark 142.4/143.3

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence 66111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 76111
Municipal water service 71125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81381-32
Khaldia Maternity, J. Amman 44261-4
Abdullah Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shamsiyya 664171-4
Shamsiyya Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Husseini 667158
Al-Munasher Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Islamic, Al-Munasher 77111
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 4231
Hotel complaints 66412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 19
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Mohammad Hussein Huseini 98552

MARKET PRICES

Upperflower price in JLD per kg
Apple 350/370
Banana 280/240
Banana (Muskat) 240/210
Banana 560/530
Cabbage 60/40
Carrot 140/100
Cauliflower (white) 70/40
Chestnut 450/400
Cucumber (large) 280/250
Cucumber (small) 360/330
Dates 180/150
Eggplant (large) 200/180
Eggplant (small) 220/180
Fig 400/300
Garlic 100/150
Grapes (black) 700/600
Grapes (green) 130/100
Guava 400/30

Local firm awarded Mu'ta building contract

AMMAN (J.T.) — A local company, Daud Suleiman and Brothers, will build a bakery, refectory, kitchen, laundry and install all the related equipment at Mu'ta University at a cost of JD 500,000, according to an agreement signed here Wednesday.

The agreement was signed by the university's vice-president, Ali Mahafzah, and the company's managing director.

Work is also under way at the university to prepare for its opening for the 1984-5 academic year.

In an earlier interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Mahafzah said that the university's permanent site was completed in August last year for the academic year 1984/85.

However, the buildings that already existed at Mu'ta were found to be insufficient for the demand expected in the coming four years.

Thus it was decided to complete the necessary extra buildings on an area of 20,500 square metres, the contract being awarded to the International Contracting and Investment Company (ICICO) at a cost of JD 2.215 million.

The ICICO contract included the building of lecture halls and student living accommodations at the permanent site of the university.

The buildings included in the contract signed Wednesday will also be on the permanent site.

"Mu'ta University aims at quality," said Dr. Mahafzah. "It will concentrate on the quality of education to train leaders (for the country) who will have both academic studies and military training."

The Mu'ta University was formally created on April 16, 1981 by a provisional law.

A Royal Commission was appointed by His Majesty King Hussein to help turn the law into reality.

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Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi talks to a member of the General Affairs Committee of the Western Union Assembly prior to a dinner he hosted for them Tuesday (Petra photo)

King reviews civil defence plan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan were Wednesday briefed on a civil defence exercise which is to be carried out in co-operation between the armed forces and various ministries and government departments.

The exercise entails measures to be taken by these government departments in the event of an external attack on Jordan.

Presenting the briefing was Armed Forces Commander-

in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker who said that the exercise will prepare the government departments for any emergencies and will enable them to carry out their national duty in the best possible manner.

Also speaking at the briefing session were several military commanders who explained the various stages of the exercise and the duties to be shouldered by the different departments.

Later, King Hussein was briefed on the steps taken to carry out the

exercise and voiced satisfaction with the plans and measures. He also passed comments to the planners on a number of points.

The briefing session, held at the army headquarters, was attended by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasbi, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, cabinet members, Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleh and directors of government departments.

Arab population denied use of water, envoy told

AMMAN (J.T.) — Israel's violations of international law in the occupied Arab territories and its confiscation of Arab land and water resources were discussed at a meeting here Wednesday by a U.N. envoy Dante Caponera and Dr. Elias Salameh, head of the University of Jordan's water research and studies centre.

Dr. Salameh told the envoy that Israel was exploiting water resources in the occupied territories and denying the Arab population the right to use their water sources.

Dr. Caponera is in Jordan as guest of the Foreign Ministry in response to a Jordanian complaint to the U.N. secretary-general about Israel's illegal practices in the occupied Arab region.

Entry banned

The envoy has been banned entry into the occupied Arab territories on a fact-finding visit by the Israeli authorities there. His mission entails probing into the effects of Israeli practices and water policies on the living conditions of the Arab population and neighbouring Arab states.

Meanwhile, Yarmouk University Wednesday sent a memorandum to the U.N. secretary-general containing recommendations passed by a seminar on "Israel and Arab waters," which was held in Amman last month.

A copy of the memorandum was also sent to the Arab League secretary-general, Chadi Klibi.

Bashir awards design tender

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Bashir awarded a tender to an engineering and consultancy company in Amman to do the necessary studies and designs for the ministry's new building complex here.

A piece of land near the Hussein Youth City has been appropriated by the ministry as the site for the construction of the ministry's new headquarters.

Hassan briefs Euro MPs on Israeli expansionism

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan conferred here Wednesday with a delegation representing the General Affairs Committee of the Western European Union Assembly.

Prince Hassan reviewed with the delegation Middle East developments, Israel's expansionist policies and its eviction of Arab inhabitants from their land in order to build Jewish settlements.

"The Israeli plan is designed to create a majority of Israelis living in the midst of Arabs who eventually, according to the Zionist aims, will be transformed into minorities on their own land. This will be the step that will precede total annexation of Arab territory," Prince Hassan said at the meeting held at Al Hussein Youth City.

The meeting was attended by Upper House of Parliament member Hazem Nuseibeh and Lower House deputy Mohammad Thweib.

Education under occupation

The team earlier met the president of the University of Jordan, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, who submitted a briefing on edu-

cational programmes and on the adverse effects of education in the occupied Arab territories by Israel's malpractices and attempts to alter the Arab educational curricula.

Later the delegation visited the Marka refugee camp on the outskirts of Amman and met its residents where they were briefed on the living conditions in the camp from officials of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

The delegation members were then briefed on the services offered to the refugees by representatives from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and the Jordanian government.

Senior ministry official Mohammad Al Sarraf spoke about UNRWA's decision to reduce its services to the refugees and a decision by the European Community to stop all aid to the refugees.

The leader of the delegation said that the Western European Union Assembly will urge their

respective European governments to resume food aid to the refugees.

Later, the delegation members toured the camp and were shown around a number of homes.

A number of foreign ministry officials and parliament members accompanied the delegation on the visit.

Lawzi hosts dinner

Late Tuesday evening, Senate Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi hosted a dinner at the Regency Palace Hotel in honour of the chairman and members of the committee who arrived earlier in the day on a few day official visit to Jordan.

Attending the dinner, were Deputy Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Ismail Hijazi, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Shawki Mahmoud and a number of Upper and Lower House deputies, in addition to members of the diplomatic corps in Amman.

World Affairs Council meeting

Earlier, the Council of Europe delegation met members of the World Affairs Council (WAC) and listened to a briefing from WAC members about the latest political developments in the area and Jordanian efforts in supporting peace efforts.

They were also briefed on the transient and rejectionist stands of Israel towards the international peace efforts.

The Israeli expansionist policies which obstruct the peace efforts in the area were also reviewed during the meeting, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

A number of the WAC members, added Petra, explained to the visiting delegation the economic situation in Jordan and the current Jordanian five-year development plans.

At the end of the meeting views on the latest political developments in the area were exchanged.

Society president outlines orphan's visit programme

AMMAN (Petra) — Nearly 600 orphans, including children of Palestinian martyrs, will be guests of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in Jordan on April 15, according to an announcement by GUVS President Abdullah Al Khateib.

He made the announcement at a meeting held under the chairmanship of Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kan'an, Wednesday.

Dr. Khateib said that the children, mostly those cared for by various charitable and voluntary

institutions in Jordan, will be taken on tours to the Haya Arts Centre, the Birds' Garden, the Martyrs' Monument and other places of interest in Amman. Later they will be given a free lunch and will be entertained by a variety show and a tea party. During the visit, the party will be spread between three hotels in Amman.

Chairman of the Amman branch of GUVS Fakhri Bilbeisi said that the programme is designed to help the orphans adapt to society and to entertain them.

First ever auction initiates dialogue among artists

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first, professional auction of fine art ever to be held in Jordan will take place at the Hotel Jordan Intercontinental Thursday. Coming under the hammer of Mr. Jonathan Harris, a Cambridge graduate in art history who used to work for Christie's but who now has his own London gallery, will be more than 57 paintings, sculptures and ceramics all by local artists. With a starting price of JD 5 and some excellent pieces up for grabs the bidding should be fast and furious.

The idea of holding an art auction began with the three people who form the organising committee — Mrs. Barbara Atallah, Mrs. Maria Viets and Mr. Mamdouh Bisharat. Although the auction, because it is an unfamiliar event, has been combined with a dinner, its main purpose is more than just providing a form of entertainment.

"Through this auction, we want to achieve two things," Mrs. Viets explained. "Firstly we want to introduce the Jordanian painters to

their public. I know most of the artists here and I know that they feel that the local people and particularly places like banks and hotels could give them more support."

"The reason they do not help the artists is that buying modern works of art is still a relatively new concept. Many people however do help the artists already and we hope that the auction will help maintain that momentum. Secondly we want to make the local people more aware of their National Gallery. The Jordan National Gallery is not a well known institution and we want the public to understand that it is not a private enterprise but an art gallery that belongs to them," she said.

Part of the money raised from the sale of the works (it will be split fifty-fifty) will go to the National Gallery which is run entirely on donations. The rest will go to the artists themselves. The gallery will use the money to help pay for their recently opened second floor and for the running of the library.

"With these extra facilities, the gallery has the potential to become a meeting place where artists

can gather and exchange ideas," Mrs. Viets said.

Much needed dialogue

The auction itself has already started bringing the different groups of Jordanian artists together and a much needed dialogue seems to have been established.

Many fine pieces of art have been offered by the artists but the piece that has created the most excitement among the potential buyers is a striking abstract in red and black by Princess Fahrelnissa Zeid. As this internationally acclaimed artist rarely if ever sells her work, the auction offers a rare opportunity to acquire one of her wonderful oils.

Other participating artists include Ibrahim Arrar, Omar Bsoul, Kamal Boullata, Hussein Daseh, Mamoun Dubian, Yaser Duweik, Omar Hamdan, Farouk Howeid, Naser Hawashin, Alia Al Hussein, Ali Jabri, Asmahani Jamal, Hafiz Kassis, Rafiq Lahham, Farouk

Lambaz, Abdul Rahman Al Masseri, Fuad Muni, Fatima Moheb, Ishaq Nableh, Hind Naser, Ahmad Nawash, Saleh Nemer, Ayad Al Nimer, Kaid Omar, Ufemia Rizk, Assem Salebi, Mohammad Samara, Diana Shammouk, Saleh Abu Shindi, Muna Saudi, Suba Shuman, Samer Tabbaa Mahmoud Taha, Samia Zaru, Mohammad Abu Zreik and Wijdan Ali.

If the auction is successful, it is hoped it will become an annual event.

"This first auction is an experiment," Mrs. Viets concluded, "and we are bound to make lots of mistakes. Next time there will be perhaps more time to select and choose the artwork and perhaps next time it will not be arranged as part of a dinner, but as an auction in its own right."

Tickets at JD 10 each are available for the dinner and auction which commences at 8.30 p.m. at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

It's a good show, Charlie Brown

By Anne Counsell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Happiness is: Two kinds of ice-cream, pizza with sausage, climbing a tree," sing Charlie Brown, Lucy, Linus, Schroeder, Patty and Snoopy in the musical production "You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown," currently playing at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Happiness is also being able to watch a well-produced, entertaining and professional show using the excellent facilities of the Royal Cultural Centre.

In addition, happiness is knowing that the Royal Theatre Club will be promoting more theatrical ventures in Jordan following the successful staging of their first production, the Charlie Brown musical.

The workshops, months of rehearsals and enthusiasm have resulted in the most lively and entertaining show an Amman audience has seen for a long time.

The simple, bright set is ideal as Charlie Brown and company have their ups, downs and fun during one day in their lives.

Kay Mukhar is Lucy: She is wonderfully horrid, crabby, bossy and conceited as the precocious Lucy. Beastly to everyone, that is, except Schroeder, the piano-loving Beethoven addict who is impervious to her advances and "cuteness."

Goody-goody Patty, played by Cathy Simmons, is somewhat overshadowed by the forceful Lucy but nevertheless is delightfully dizzy as she skips across the stage.

The interjections from Snoopy, played by Steve Ross, as he lies incumbent on his knapsack are highly amusing whilst he watches the antics of the children between his day dream fights with the Red Baron and his fearless expeditions into the jungle.

The "Supper-time" serenade by

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The "Supper-time" serenade by



The cast of "You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown" go through a song and dance routine during the first night of the show at the Royal Cultural Centre Tuesday (Photo by Osman Akkz)

Snoopy on superb — "Joe Cool" takes to the stage to sing the praises of his food with a rock and roll beat, sunglasses and an amusing dance, all rapturously received by the audience.

Poor old Charlie Brown, J.A. Murphy, muddles self-consciously and awkwardly through his long day filled with failure. He not only loses the baseball game, receives no Valentines and cannot fly his kite, but is also ignored by the little red-haired girl he adores, even with a paper bag on his head.

Jorn Gerslov as Linus tries to account for Lucy's crabbiess by putting it all down to sibling rivalry, child psychology and environmental factors while continually clinging to his security blanket.

In total contrast to his "Hamlet" role, Youssef Bazian is a convincing Schroeder, far more absorbed with his piano than Lucy would like.

The acting is more than good on its own but is enhanced by the graphic back-projections, effectively used to illustrate the childhood (and dog) daydreams of the characters.

Exceptional were the dog-fight scene with Red Baron and Charlie Brown flying his kite, successfully, at Jerash!

In all, the catchy songs, popular appeal and good production add up to a good evening's entertainment.

You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown" is on until March 17 with performances on March 15 and 17 at 8 p.m. and a matinee show on March 16 at 4 p.m.

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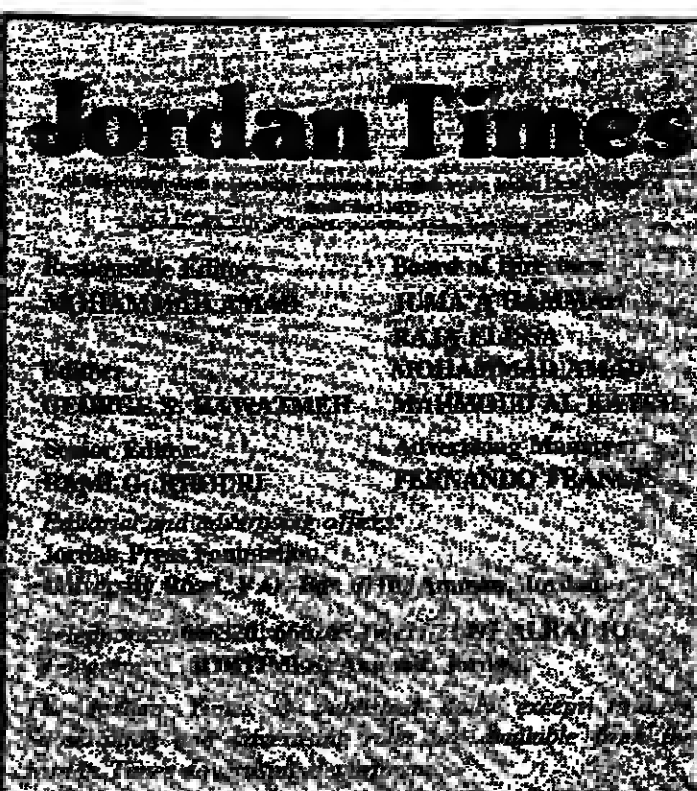
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J.A. Murphy as Charlie Brown is comforted after yet another mishap (Photo by Osman Akkz)



Arafat now receives visitors in a spacious villa

By Flora Lewis

TUNIS — The most impressive thing about Yasser Arafat is his resilience. The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) talks with pride about fighting the Israelis for 88 days in southern Lebanon and Beirut, "the longest Arab-Israeli war," he says, and about his 43 days besieged by Syrian-backed forces in Tripoli, in northern Lebanon.

With his characteristic grin, he concludes, "We're still here." That he is. But now he receives visitors not in a military headquarters but in a spacious villa near the Tunisian capital.

Asked to explain how he bounces back from his defeats, Mr. Arafat gave an astonishing answer. He said it was the children "who are my strength and my weakness. I read the future in their

eyes. But when I saw the horror and fear in their eyes in Beirut, I agreed to withdraw.

"I'm a believer," he continued. "The children came to Jesus. We Palestinians were under a Roman occupation. We sent a fisherman to Rome, St. Peter, who didn't only occupy Rome but occupied the hearts of the people of Rome."

Why the comparison with Judeo-Christian history? "Judaism is not a race," he said. "It is a religion adopted by some of our ancestors, like Christianity and Islam. We are all Semites."

Mr. Arafat's anti-Israeli and anti-American stand has not changed. He said, with a satisfied air, that Jordan's King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt had returned from Washington "empty-handed." He is vague and elusive about his plans.

But a subtle difference in his mood came through in a conversation that lasted nearly four hours. At some moments he allowed his smiling, grizzled face to turn sad and pained.

He spoke of a Palestinian friend who died recently in London and of the difficulty of finding a place to bury him. "Truly," Mr. Arafat said as though it had just occurred to him, "I don't know where I will be buried. None of us does."

The interview was arranged after his associates expressed distress over publication in this column (JHT, Feb. 24) of a charge by the ex-PLO spokesman Mahmoud Labadi that Mr. Arafat had acquiesced in the murder of Issam Sartawi, a PLO official who was seeking a way to peace through negotiation. These associates said it was untrue, harmfully unfair, and needed correction.

Mr. Arafat said that Mr. Labadi, who has gone over to the Syrians, was "a traitor," and he spoke warmly of Mr. Sartawi as "a very brave man, a very great loss." He had urged Mr. Sartawi not to go to the Socialist International meeting in Portugal, where he was assassinated in a hotel lobby last spring. There had been threats against Mr. Sartawi in a magazine "printed by Syrian Air Force intelligence," Mr. Arafat said. He was convincing.

But it was clear, as much as anything can be clear in the chairman's rambling style, that while he encouraged Mr. Sartawi's probes for recognition by the United States, he was not really committed to respond without concessions. Reports of his own 1981-82 talks on the same question with John Mroz, director of the New York-based Institute for East-West Security Studies, were "exaggerated," he said. Instead of contending that agreement had been thwarted by the Israeli inv-

asion of Lebanon, he said "discussions were continuing at that time."

Mr. Arafat's current rage was reserved for a House subcommittee amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill for Israel following disclosure of the talks with Mr. Mroz. It would forbid any official or agent acting for the United States to deal with the PLO.

"Truly this is insulting. They treat us like rats, like red Indians," he said repeatedly. He spoke at length of a "very bad lesson" from America in 1977, when negotiations were conducted with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance through Egypt and Syria.

Mr. Arafat said he had accepted terms requiring endorsement of U.N. Resolution 242 "with our own reservations" in return for a U.S. commitment to "open dialogue with the PLO, recognition, and a promise to help us for our

independent state." Then, he said, the United States reneged. At the time, Mr. Vance indicated that he had received a pledge to remove from the PLO charter the goal of liquidating Israel as well as to accept Resolution 242, but that Mr. Arafat reneged for lack of support.

It is another example in the long history of Middle Eastern diplomatic failure through ambiguity.

Most of all, Mr. Arafat spoke of the "volcano" of fury and frustration that he said was about to blow up the Arab World, and the "stupidity of the U.S. spoiling its naughty baby," a reference to the danger. He said this almost as a threat, and yet with passive acceptance. Volcanoes can send tremors around the world and darken its skies, but the main victims are those who live on their banks. — The New York Times

Problem is the same

THE TIME when Americans did not, or chose not to, know enough about the Middle East seems to be way behind us. The U.S. has all the facts before it to come up with the sort of sound and balanced policy that will save its interests in the area, if it so chooses.

Having recognised the need to meet Palestinian rights at some point, the Reagan administration can no longer be accused of ignoring totally the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Washington, it seems, still wants Palestinian participation in the search for peace, but it insists on excluding the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from playing any direct role in the peace process.

Despite all statements to the contrary, the PLO, under Mr. Arafat's leadership, seems ready and willing to co-operate under one of two conditions: direct participation in peace talks, or, failing that, a good chance of recovering the occupied territories. In fact, any Palestinian leadership would first seek to achieve these two objectives. An international peace conference attended by all sides to the conflict and the two superpowers is theoretically the best way to resolve the conflict. Now, however, with neither a direct role assigned to them nor any kind of promise that the West Bank and Gaza would be returned after negotiations, the Palestinians naturally would insist even more on a hope than an illusion, and hence the repeated calls for rejecting American mediation efforts.

With the Reagan administration firmly entrenched against playing the Middle East game with the Soviet Union, through holding a U.N. conference or otherwise, but fully aware that no lasting settlement can be achieved without the Palestinians, the Americans have to compromise with the PLO on something if there is to be any chance of breaking the stalemate over the U.S. initiative and other peace plans for the Middle East.

There is still chance of course for the U.S. and the PLO to hold a direct and useful dialogue. And we have heard about some good attempts that were made during Alexander Haig's reign as state secretary. But the real chance for a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem still remains with the U.S. showing promise of its ability to nudge Israel on the imperative of giving up territory for peace. Only then will dangerous frustration give way to optimism and hope that a satisfactory settlement could be found to the decades-old conflict.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. lost credibility

HER MAJESTY Queen Noor told the World Affairs Council in Dallas, Texas that the United States credibility suffered a heavy blow due to the failure of its peace effort in Lebanon. No doubt U.S. failure in Lebanon is due basically to "moral erosion" affecting that country as a result of its continued support for the Zionist state, militarily and economically, despite its full knowledge of the fact that such assistance and support tend to encourage Israel to pursue its aggressive policies which ultimately abort peace initiatives.

It is indeed very strange to see the United States maintaining this policy despite advice to the contrary by its Arab friends who have been trying to present the facts in Washington, and warn it against such policies which are bound to endanger the Middle East region's security and stability. The United States in its capacity as a superpower ought to take a neutral stand in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and not support the aggressors against the victims.

It is because of this attitude that many opportunities for peace in this region have been lost so far. And because the Lebanese question is closely connected with the Palestine problem, the American administration could not succeed in that area either as U.S.-unlimited support for the Israeli aggressors and its failure to take real steps to bring an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict have made unlikely for America to restore credibility in the M.E.-region.

Al Dustour: Poor U.S. performance

PRESIDENT REAGAN is expected to seek Jewish votes in the coming presidential election and is expected to offer more support and assistance to Israel. No doubt his recent statement in a meeting with Jewish leaders demonstrate clearly his intentions and further expose him as an ally of the Zionists and an enemy of the Arab Nation. His statement contained big promises for Israel if he is elected for a new term in office, and of course this is bound to win over the Jewish vote. But such promises and statements are also bound to move America further towards Israel and places it in the same trench with the enemy vis a vis the Arab World.

Mr. Reagan was the first American president during whose term the U.S. signed a strategic treaty with Israel, helped the Zionist state to invade other territory and offered unlimited assistance to it. We believe that the American President has taken his country too far to draw back now, and therefore we do not expect the United States to offer any peace initiatives for solving the Middle East issue. But if he does it won't be for the benefit of the Arabs but rather in the interest of Israel.

Sawt Al Shaab: Well-organised polls

THE BY-ELECTION which was held on Monday serves as a basis for a general parliamentary election that would be held in the future. The calm atmosphere, the discipline and order which marked the election are indicators of successful elections to come in the future. We congratulate the winners and those who made it possible for them to win the seats in parliament.

Praise no doubt should go to the government and its various agencies which facilitated the election campaign and then organised and supervised the electoral process, and also to the electorate and the public who responded favourably to the government's requests and instructions that aimed at achieving the best performance in a democratic manner.

We take pride in the government which provided the citizens with an atmosphere to vote freely and the facilities to exercise their right in voting for their favourite candidates. The government deserves praise for offering Jordanian women the right to vote in urban and rural regions. We expect women to take a more active part in future elections. The government is acting in line with policies drawn up by his Majesty King Hussein and the King's directives which are meant to serve the nation.

Assad's deputies are a diplomat, a soldier and a party man

By Jonathan Wright
Reuters

BEIRUT — Syria's three new vice-presidents, the country's first since the early 1970's, are a skilled and experienced diplomat, a military strongman who is also the brother of President Hafez 'Al Assad, and a dedicated member of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party.

The three men Abdul Halim Khaddam, Rifaat Al Assad and Zuhair Masharqa, were appointed on Sunday, apparently to ease the work load on President Assad who was in hospital with heart trouble for over two months late last year.

The official announcement of their appointment gave no indication of any differentiation between the three posts, suggesting that at least for the moment they have equal status.

Earlier diplomatic reports said

Mr. Khaddam would concentrate on political and foreign affairs, the president's brother on defence and security matters and Mr. Masharqa on party affairs.

All are members of the Baath Party's Regional (Syrian) Command, the supreme policy-making body which takes precedence over the merely executive prime minister and his cabinet.

It was at a meeting of the Regional Command last week that the three men were chosen but such meetings are shrouded in secrecy and little is known about the selection process.

Mr. Khaddam, at 51 the eldest of the three, has earned a reputation as a hard but pragmatic negotiator in his 14 years as foreign minister from 1970 until last week.

His long period of service and Syria's central role in the Middle East conflict give him a knowledge of world affairs which few other

foreign ministers can match.

With Syrian military intervention in neighbouring Lebanon in 1976, he spent more and more of his time trying to reconcile the country's warring factions, a role he continues this week as an observer at peace talks in the Swiss city of Lausanne.

He has also dealt extensively with the Americans, the Europeans, the Soviet Union, the Palestinians and other Arabs.

A Baath Party member since the age of 17, Mr. Khaddam rapidly rose to prominence through the party hierarchy, becoming governor of Hama province at 30 and a cabinet minister at 36.

Rifaat Al Assad, 46, is an altogether less austere and popular personality than President Hafez, his elder by nine years.

He is reputed to like good living and is close friends with Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia and the family of former Lebanese



President Suleiman Franjleh. His power base is the "brigades for the defence of the Revolution", an elite and well-

equipped praetorian guard independent of the Syrian army command.

The primary task of the brigades is to defend the government from internal dissent though they also took an active part in the Middle East war of October 1973 and in Syria's military role in Lebanon.

As commander of the brigades since soon after his brother came to power in 1970, Rifaat holds the rank of brigadier.

A political maverick, he has espoused far left causes while at other times acting as a bridge between the Syrian government and its more conservative opponents abroad.

He was the last member of the Syrian hierarchy to drop Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat last year and he reportedly helped the Americans obtain the release of David Dodge, the kidnapped president of the American University

of Beirut.

He has also dabbled in the academic world, earning a doctorate in politics and economics from Moscow University and later as head of the League of Syrian Higher Studies Graduates.

Mr. Masharqa, 45, an educational administrator who rose to become assistant secretary-general of the Baath Party four years ago, is little known outside his own country.

Like Mr. Khaddam, he once held the tentative post of governor of Hama, a large, mainly Sunni Muslim town with a long history of revolts against central government in Damascus.

Diplomats in Damascus describe him as one of the bright lights in the Baath Party. He has become better known at home in recent months through his frequent appearances at party rallies, where he stands in for the president.



Greece, USSR strengthen economic ties

By Bruce Clark
Reuters

ATHENS — A \$450-million alumina plant to be built in Greece with Soviet help is set to become the centre-piece of steadily developing economic and political relations between Athens and Moscow.

Next year the two nations will begin to build the plant, which will process Greek bauxite into alumina, the raw material for aluminium, for shipment to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

According to the 600,000-tonne a year factory was reached last week after six years of negotiation and was a milestone in attempts by the government of Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu to work more closely with the Soviet bloc and ease Greece's political and economic dependence on the West. Greece is a member of NATO.

Greek-Soviet relations, unfrozen by the visits to Moscow of then conservative Leader Constantine Karamanlis in 1979, have progressed significantly, despite a

number of hiccups, since Mr. Papandreu came to power in 1981.

Greek-Soviet trade has been steady at around \$400 million a year in recent years, but the balance in Moscow's favour has narrowed from 5:1 in 1981 to 2:1 last year.

Greece buys almost two million tonnes of Soviet oil a year, around a fifth of its needs. Repairing and building Soviet ships is a major outlet for Greek shipbuilders and the Soviet market is an important one for Greek exports of citrus fruit, tobacco, currants and cotton.

Athens wants to diversify its exports away from farm goods to industrial products including steel and is negotiating contracts to build hotels in the Soviet Union.

Political commentators see Greece's rapprochement with Moscow as motivated both by the Socialists' own commitment to loosening ties with the West and by the strong pressure the small but highly organised Greek Communist Party can exercise on the government.

Moscow has hailed Greece's campaign for a nuclear-free Balkans, its rejection of sanctions against Poland, its opposition to new U.S. missiles in Europe, its declared intention of removing U.S. bases, and its refusal to condemn last year's downing by Soviet fighters of a South Korean plane over a highly-sensitive strategic area. Moscow said it was shot down on suspicion of being a U.S. spy plane.

Greece has repeatedly stated that it perceives no threat from its Warsaw Pact neighbours to the north and that its only potential aggressor is NATO partner Turkey.

Most supporters of the ruling PASOK (Socialist) Party, while refusing to absolve Moscow of blame completely, place the responsibility for the arms race squarely on the United States.

Greece takes part in some NATO exercises — it boycotts others because of a dispute with Turkey over the Aegean island of Lemnos — but it finds itself in the ironic position of preparing for a

threat that it officially says is non-existent.

While Mr. Papandreu has said little about the Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles, he has joined Communist Romania in calling on Moscow not to deploy new rockets in response to NATO's cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

In the firmest indication to date that there are limits to Greek-Soviet friendship, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda last month published a commentary that mixed praise of Greece's foreign policy with criticism of its domestic record.

But Athens, currently exchanging bitter words with the Reagan administration over its proposals for 1985 military aid to Greece and Turkey, is expected to continue looking to Moscow as a way of counter-balancing dependence on the West.

Some commentators see Greece moving towards a kind of emotional non-alignment that combines formal membership of the West, overtures to the East and scepticism about both.

Coup-plagued Bolivia expects the worse

By Richard Boudreaux
Associated Press

LA PAZ — Bolivia's first elected government in two decades is being undermined by the collapse of its economy and by unrest in the armed forces over the arming of leftist militias, senior military and civilian officials say.

The economy of this poor, landlocked South American nation shrank 7.6 per cent last year after a drought ruined a third of its farm crops. Bolivians in and out of government say a lack of firm political leadership by President Hernan Siles Zuazo is prolonging the recession.

The reclusive, 69-year-old president, who has changed cabinets three times and twice been censured by congress, cannot get the powerful Bolivian workers confederation to accept his advisers

austerity medicine. One frustrated aide, Planning Minister Roberto Jordan Pando, told reporters: "The government lacks sufficient authority to impose order. Democracy is turning into anarchy."

Disillusionment with Mr. Siles' unwieldy coalition of Revolutionary Nationalists, Christian Democrats and Communists is shared by Western governments that pledged \$1 billion in aid after his October 1982 inauguration to bolster democracy in the region. Three-fourths of that aid has not been delivered, government figures show.

Today, with the generals gone from power in neighbouring Argentina and facing popular pressure to restore civilian rule in Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, the speculation here centres on a possible military coup and armed resistance by Mr. Siles' backers.

Despite clear signals from Was-

hington and European capitals that all aid would be cut in that event, Defence Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo acknowledged recently that several civilian opposition leaders have urged the military to seize power — as it has done 189 times in Bolivia's 154-year history.

Some civilian analysts say the armed forces are too politically divided to act now and would be reluctant to inherit a worse economic mess than the one that prompted them to retreat in disgrace 17 months ago. But senior military officers view the deterioration with alarm.

Subsistence farmers who lost their crops and livestock have crowded into cities, where hundreds of businesses and half all construction has shut down. Two of every five workers are out of jobs and the others strike an average of every five days for higher

pay. Inflation is spiralling at 30 per cent a month, forcing gasoline and scarce food staples with fixed government prices into a growing contraband market. One-third to one-half of Bolivia's national product, led by processed cocoa leaves for half the world's cocaine, slips across its borders for black market dollars.

For the first time since Mr. Siles' previous presidential term in the 1950s, Bolivians are lining up by the thousands for the little bread and milk still available at controlled prices.

Dozens of people in these lines say they are worse off economically now than under military rule. The new civilian authorities, they welcomed in 1982, they say, have become corrupt and vastly unpopular, but are still preferable to the repressive generals who preceded them.

Reagan campaign the same whoever wins

By Michael Gelb
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Fresh from hurried strategy talks on the sudden rise of Gary Hart, President Reagan's aides insist it is all the same to Mr. Reagan whether his Nov. 6 election foe is Senator Hart, Mr. Walter Mondale or some other Democrat.

"We'll run exactly the same type of campaign no matter who the Democratic candidate is," Mr. Reagan Campaign Spokesman John Buckley said after Senator Hart's surprise sweep of nomination balloting in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont.

Despite the apparent lack of concern now displayed by Mr. Reagan's re-election team, administration sources said his aides held an unscheduled strategy meeting aboard Mr. Reagan's plane last Tuesday as Sen. Hart was dishing up ex-Vice President Mondale in the Vermont primary.

The sources said it was decided the rising popularity of Sen. Hart, 47, was no reason for changing the 73-year-old president's strategy. But they added that Mr. Reagan's aides are doing private surveys to identify Sen. Hart's strong and weak points.

A Gallup opinion poll this week found Sen. Hart leading Mr. Reagan for the first time by 52 per cent to 43 per cent.

Another new poll, by the newspaper USA Today, showed Mr. Reagan ahead by 46 per cent to 40 per cent — still a strong surge for Sen. Hart.

Paired against Mr. Mondale, the president won by 50 per cent to 45 per cent in the Gallup poll and by 54 per cent to 34 per cent in USA Today's survey.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes declined to comment on the polls, but other Reagan aides argue Sen. Hart is profiting from an explosion of "new face" publicity that will cool once people begin looking closely at him and his liberal voting record.

"Hart right now is the focus of a great deal of media attention," one aide said. "A lot of his support is attracted by Hart the phenomenon, not Hart the person."

Nonetheless, with Sen. Hart, Mr. Mondale and the struggling Sen. John Glenn of Ohio facing a major test of strength next Tuesday when nine states hold primaries or caucuses, there has been growing speculation that a decisive Hart breakthrough would force the Reagan camp to revise some well-laid campaign plans.

Like most political pundits, the Reagan strategists were confident — until Sen. Hart's upset New Hampshire primary victory on Feb. 28 — that Mr. Mondale would be their opponent.

They were laying plans for a run against the ghost of Jimmy Carter, whom Mr. Mondale served as Vice-President from 1977-81. Mr. Reagan had begun alluding to Mr. Mondale as "vice president

malaise," a sarcastic reference to a 1978 speech in which Mr. Carter said America was wallowing in a moral crisis.

The president had also begun echoing charges raised by Sen. Hart, Sen. Glenn and other Democrats and Mr. Mondale is a creature of special interest groups who promises everything to everyone.

That line of attack will be obsolete if Sen. Hart becomes the nominee at the Democratic presidential convention in July.

Mr. Reagan's advanced age — an issue his aides felt had been defused — might also play into the hands of Sen. Hart, who is running as a youth candidate in the image of the late President John Kennedy.

While professing to be unconcerned by such considerations, Mr. Reagan backers are working up lines of counter-attack against Sen. Hart.

One simply shifts the Mondale-Carter association to a link between Sen. Hart and ex-Senator George McGovern, the ultra-liberal anti-war crusader who was demolished by Richard Nixon in the 1972 U.S. presidential election and is running again this year.

Sen. Hart managed McGovern's 1972 campaign.

"He is the (political) son of McGovern and when people realise that it will hurt him," said Republican representative Trent Lott, a Reagan supporter.

The Republicans also plan to portray Sen. Hart, if necessary, as just another traditional Democrat in "new ideas" packaging.

While Sen. Hart has offered some variations on proposals to control defence spending and rebuild the economy, his voting record against Mr. Reagan tax-cutting programmes, nuclear weapons build-ups, overseas military deployments and on other issues has won him high marks from traditional liberal groups.

"The only way he is a fresh face is that he hasn't been active in the Democratic Party as long as Mondale," one Reagan aide said. "His Senate record shows he's not much different."

Mr. Reagan's own campaign broadsheets have already been re-cast so that the remarks could apply to Sen. Hart as well as Mr. Mondale.

All the Democratic candidates — "are part of the same liberal crew," he said in a speech last Monday.

No matter who leads the opposition, his aides maintain, Mr. Reagan will stick to his basic theme that "America is back — standing tall" in economic recovery and world prestige.

Lastly, Republicans are convinced the polished former actor can outclass Sen. Hart or anyone else at the business of swaying public opinion. "No one the Democrats have can come close to him as a television performer or communicator," one aide said.

Jordan's Constitution guarantees equality before the law, freedom of expression, belief and association, Queen says

Israel has systematically disrupted all Mideast peace plans

Following is the full text of Her Majesty Queen Noor's speech at the Dallas World Affairs Council on Monday, March 12, 1984. The Queen is currently on a lecture tour of the United States.

IT IS indeed a pleasure to be in Texas, and especially here in Dallas for the first time. I feel a sense of home, and find that Texas and Jordan have much in common. The warm hospitality of your people, their open friendliness to strangers, are so much like the traditions of hospitality we value in the Arab World. Your land, too, reminds me of Jordan. Your mountains and valleys, your wide desert stretches, are like the Jordanian landscape I love. And your climate is as superb — though I hope you haven't had our worry of too little rainfall this year.

Dallas is a special place for me, because it was here that my grandfather came over seventy years ago as an immigrant from Lebanon, making that long journey over oceans and across this great continent to make a better life for himself, and it was here that my father was born.

It's probable that my grandfather, like so many others in his time, came to America pursuing the legendary dreams of the land of opportunity. But from the many stories I've heard from my father, I know there was another, more precious dream that brought him here. He came, to quote that grand lady of liberty, "yearning to be free," yearning for those qualities of life that are so essential to the human spirit and are based on the noble principles upon which this great nation was founded. The freedoms of America are too well known to spell out, and because I grew up in America, they are as much a part of me as they are of you.

It is a privilege to have this opportunity to meet with all of you today. As a group committed to the pursuit of international understanding and peace, your presence here assures me of your concern for the issue that I shall be addressing. As I look around, I feel an atmosphere of receptivity and friendship that is gratifying. I see in it an expression of the long friendship that has always existed between our two countries. This, naturally, means a great deal to me.

I am proud to say that there has been much in my total experience as a Jordanian which parallels many of the cherished values of my American childhood and educational background. The formation of Jordan's government and society, for example, is based on a constitution that enshrines fundamental principles of democracy: Equality before the law, freedom of expression, belief and association, and free enterprise. These rights are very clearly defined in our constitution. Equally

important is the provision of governmental machinery to protect those rights. Any law which might contravene a fundamental right is unconstitutional, and the courts can examine the constitutionality of any law if a point of doubt is raised.

Our constitutionally guaranteed political life was reaffirmed in January when the Lower House of Parliament was recalled after a suspension of almost ten years. Because this event relates to the wider political issue of the Palestinian question, it may be helpful to give you some background of Jordan's parliamentary system and the circumstances which led to the suspension of the Lower House in 1974.

Jordan's government is a constitutional monarchy, in which the King exercises the powers vested in him by the constitution through the prime minister and the council of ministers. This chain of command, or the executive branch of the government, administers those internal and external affairs of the state normally exercised by all democratic and parliamentary forms of government.

The parliament consists of two houses — the Senate and the House of Deputies. The 30 senators serve a four-year term, and are appointed by the King upon the recommendation of the prime minister. The 60-member House of Deputies, or Lower House, is a representative assembly, with 30 members from the East Bank and 30 from the West Bank, all elected for a four-year term by universal suffrage.

Until the Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967, this legislative system worked well. Through their elected representatives, all Jordanian citizens had a voice in their government. When the term of the House of Deputies ended in 1971 and the Israeli occupation prevented new elections of West Bank parliamentarians, the mandate of the existing House of Deputies was extended. When in 1974 the Arab League summit designated the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the Jordanian Parliament met in emergency session and amended the constitution, granting the King the power to postpone elections in view of the compelling circumstances in the country.

Parliamentary life in Jordan was suspended in 1974, but was replaced on a temporary basis in 1978 by the formation of the National Consultative Council. This appointed body, which represented a cross-section of the Jordanian people, discussed new legislation and provided a stop-gap forum for an open discussion of public and political issues.

These changes in parliamentary structure, however, were always viewed as temporary measures. They were intended to maintain the principles of democratic procedure, until a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict could allow the people of the West Bank to exercise their right to self-determination and political representation in the government of their choice. Unfortunately, such a peace seems increasingly elusive with every year that passes.

His Majesty King Hussein's call for the resumption of parliamentary life expressed his awareness that the Jordanian people wished to participate with full democratic privilege in the development and destiny of their country. When it reconvened on Jan. 9, the parliament unanimously approved a constitutional amendment permitting elections to be held again, in order to fill the seats which had become vacant during the last decade. Because of the circumstances of occupation, the West Bank vacancies were filled by parliamentary majority vote from a list of West Bank nominees, as provided for in the amendment. And by-elections in the East Bank are being held now to fill the vacancies in that representation.

This has allowed parliamentary life to resume in the East Bank, while still maintaining Jordan's legal links with the West Bank. Simply to amend the constitution, hold elections in the East Bank, and forget about our West Bank responsibility, would imply that Jordan was forfeiting its historic ties with the West Bank and its people. This would create a jurisdictional vacuum, into which Israel would quickly and certainly move. Although the West Bank has remained under occupation for almost 17 years, it is still legally tied to Jordan according to international law and our constitution. Yet, we felt that our parliamentary life should resume, despite the lack of progress on resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

I have outlined these political developments in Jordan for two reasons. First, I wanted you to appreciate the democratic foundation of Jordan's government.

Our constitutional principles, like yours, actively guide the conduct of public life and guard the precious privileges of private rights in Jordan. Every governmental action or decision that concerns the welfare of society and the democratic evolution of the nation is determined by those



Queen Noor

principles. Second, Jordan's long involvement in the Palestinian issue, and the manner in which it has sought for decades to find a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, strongly reflect the principles that define its internal political conduct. Under the leadership of King Hussein, Jordan has tried consistently to arrive at a just formula for peace, guided by the principles of international law and justice upon which the United Nations Charter is based.

On many occasions, King Hussein has expressed his deep commitment to the principles of human rights and self-determination upheld in that charter. In this regard, he often quotes two American presidents. He recalls that at the time of World War I and the League of Nations, it was President Woodrow Wilson, alone among the leaders of the world, who spoke up for the right of all peoples to self-determination, and declared it "an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril."

He also remembers with admiration these words by President Eisenhower, in his determined stand against the acquisition of territory by force in the wake of the second Arab-Israeli war in 1956: "The basic pledge of all the members of the United Nations is that they will settle their international disputes by peaceful means, and will not use force against the territorial integrity of another state. If the United Nations once admits that international disputes can be settled by using force, then we will have destroyed

the very foundation of the organisation, and our best hope of establishing a world order. That would be a disaster for us all."

These declarations by two American presidents, some forty years apart, assured the world that the United States was continuing to uphold the principles upon which it was created. More recently, when President Reagan advanced his proposal in September 1982 for a negotiated Middle East settlement based on the concept of "territory of peace," a principle that King Hussein has advocated since 1967, Jordan viewed the plan as a courageous step that contained several positive elements.

Almost concurrently, Arab leaders met in Fez and unanimously adopted an eight-point peace plan based on the "territory for peace" concept, and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their own soil. With strong hopes, Jordan — and King Hussein personally — exerted intense efforts during the ensuing months to devise a negotiating formula, based mainly on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and acceptable to all parties involved in the conflict.

Israel's devastating invasion of Lebanon, however, which horrified not only the Arabs but the world at large, was followed soon after by its immediate and outright rejection of President Reagan's peace proposals. Israel's negative position and increased militarism strengthened the doubts of many regarding the chances of a negotiated settlement. Now, a year

and a half later, we are still trying to salvage whatever remnants of hope may exist.

Despite the continuing stalemate, Jordan's door remains open to any initiative which respects the basic rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their own land. For its part, Jordan fully recognises the responsibility it bears. Historically, morally and legally, Jordan is a committed partner with the Palestinians in the pursuit of their rights.

The relationship of Jordan to Palestine and the Palestinians is a deep-rooted one that goes back many centuries, and Jordan has always understood the magnitude of the Palestinian tragedy. In 1948, and again in 1967, when hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were driven from their homes in Palestine, Jordan received them as members of the same family, granted them rights as full citizens, and gave them the opportunity to live and work with dignity and hope.

When the West Bank Palestinians decided on unity with the East Bank of Jordan in 1950, the union of the two banks was accomplished with the understanding, formally expressed in Jordan's Constitution, that such a union would not jeopardise in any way the continued efforts towards a just and final settlement of the Palestinian issue, according to the wishes, and with the involvement, of the Palestinians themselves.

The occupation of the West Bank by Israel in 1967 naturally placed Jordan in a central role as a partner with the Palestinians in their political struggle to regain their homeland. Since that time, Jordan has pursued every viable path to a just and comprehensive peace. But despite these efforts and those of the United Nations, peace still eludes us. The opportunities that may have made negotiations for peace possible have been missed because of several major deterrents.

The first is Israel's intransigence, its adamant rejection of any viable comprehensive peace plan, and its continued disrespect for international law and the will of the United Nations. Consistently, Israel's policy and its actions have been to disrupt any peace plan that would lead to a just settlement of the Palestinian issue. Military actions, continued occupation of the land, the illegal establishment of settlements, and creeping annexation, have all marked Israeli policy since 1967.

While the world's attention was diverted by Israel's invasion of Lebanon, Israeli authorities quietly but relentlessly tightened their stranglehold on the West Bank.

More and more Jewish set-

tlements have been established or expanded in the occupied territories — they now number more than 160 — and more oppressive measures have been introduced to pressure the Palestinians to leave their lands. Israel has laid claim to, and annexed, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. If the present political situation is any guide, the West Bank and Gaza will surely be next, leaving nothing to negotiate about. Recent reports indicate that Israel is planning to "resettle" Palestinian refugees from camps in the West Bank and Gaza to sites further east. We view this as a first step towards displacing these unfortunate people once again into an uncertain future.

Another deterrent to the momentum of any peace initiative is the lack of political agreement in Arab ranks in dealing with the Palestine issue. This has been further aggravated by the growing polarisation of the region. The Arab League Charter, which governs pan-Arab activities, is based on the concept of unanimous agreement on any issue. While all Arabs desire peace, there has been a paralysing disagreement on how best to achieve peace. There is now a strong awareness among many Arab leaders that to overcome this difficulty and reactivate the stated Arab will for a constructive peace effort, Arab decision-making should be based on majority vote, rather than on unanimous consensus. During the past months, King Hussein on several occasions has publicly stressed the urgent need for Arab action on this matter.

A third deterrent has been America's reluctance to actively push ahead with its peace initiative. Under the Reagan plan, the U.S. called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and a freeze on Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. But the troops and settlements are still there, more numerous and firmly entrenched than ever. We have even seen the perplexing spectacle of American troops joining the fighting in Lebanon.

Understandably, U.S. credibility has reached a new low in the Arab World. The most distressing result of all this is that radical elements have been gaining the upper hand in determining the course of events in the region. The continued struggle in Lebanon to achieve national reconciliation is one instance of the growing power of radicalism.

Jordan views all of these problems with deep and urgent concern, knowing well that a continuing failure to resolve the Palestinian issue will have a profound effect on the quality of life in Jordan and in the Middle East.

Backing this concern with active effort, King Hussein has made it

his priority to reach agreement with the Palestinian leadership on a political formula to enter into negotiations for a regional peace settlement with Israel. He views this as a crucial first step in unblocking the present stalemate in the peace process and gaining Arab majority support.

Jordan has always stood at the forefront of efforts throughout the years to find a workable formula for peace. We firmly believe that force and militarism are not the answer. They have not worked in the past, and will not work in the future. Israel's invasion of Lebanon is only the latest example of the failure of military force to resolve political and human problems.

King Hussein has constantly expressed Jordan's adherence to international law and the will of the international community. He helped formulate U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and supported Resolution 338, which both contain the internationally adopted principles upon which a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could be achieved. The resolutions spell out the following basic points: The inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the right of all states in the region to live in peace with secure and recognised borders, and the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

These conditions are rooted in the spirit and the letter of the United Nations Charter, which affirms, and I quote: "A faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small."

The issue is simple and clear. A Palestinian poet once wrote: "A people are free or not free, independent or not independent; they are a determining force in their own destiny or ruled by the gun. The problem of choice, in the context of Palestinian rights, is inescapable: Palestinians have rights or do not."

Jordan will continue to do everything in its power to help regain those rights. I have faith and confidence that the United States recognises those rights, and will make an active effort to breathe life into them.

Behind all the complexities of the problem, the issue, finally, is a human one — an issue that will determine the quality of lives and aspirations in our region, now and long into the future. We seek the blessings of peace, so that we may bequeath to our children, and to their children in turn, the promise of a life graced by dignity, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

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Rummenigge to collect part of Inter's transfer fee

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Bayern Munich star Karl-Heinz Rummenigge will personally collect part of the 10-million-mark (\$3.7-million) transfer fee being paid by Internazionale Milan of Italy, the West German club said Wednesday.

The size of the transfer fee will make Rummenigge, 28, the second most expensive soccer star in the world after Diego Maradona, Barcelona's Argentine midfielder.

Bayern treasurer Fritz Scherer said a clause in the three-year contract Rummenigge and the club signed last year gave the player the right to part of the transfer fee if he went abroad.

Scherer said Rummenigge, who asked Bayern to release him from his contract, had been "very accommodating" about the clause though he did not say how much the player would receive.

He denied reports that the clause entitled Rummenigge to half of the fee but had agreed to

take only two million marks (\$800,000).

Bayern president Willi Hoffmann announced the club had reached agreement with Internazionale on the transfer fee after Tuesday night's league match in which Rummenigge scored four times in a nine-nil victory over Kickers Offenbach.

The Inter chairman confirmed that Rummenigge, 28, considered one of the best and most consistent forwards in the game, would be released when needed for the West German national team.

"I believe this purchase will be a good and economical investment as well as an improvement to the

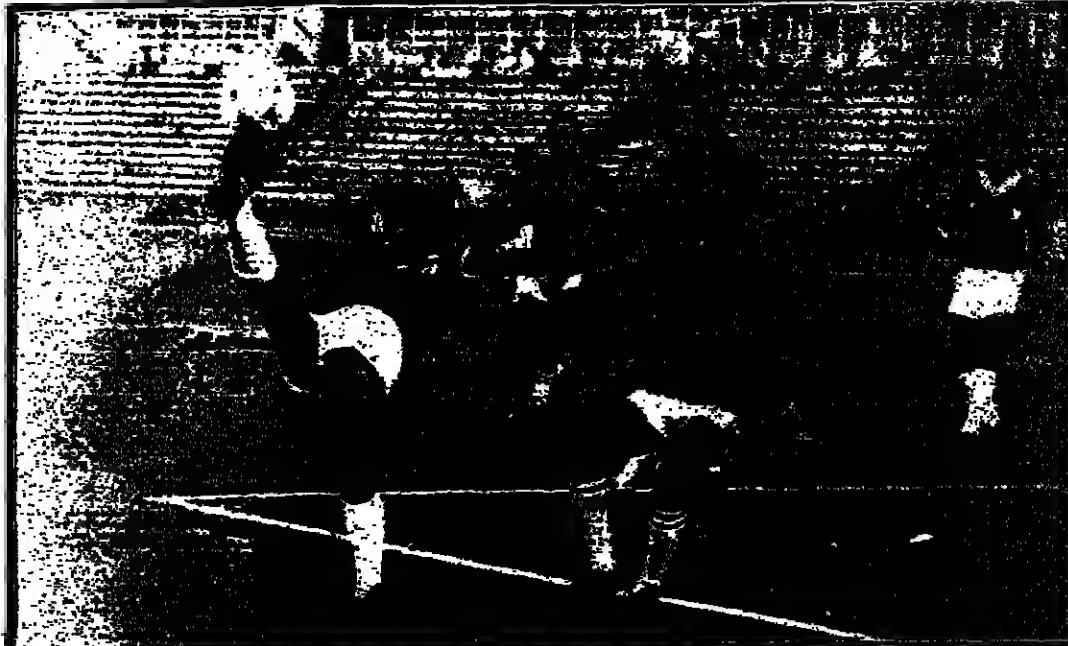
team," said Pellegrini. He said Inter already had five sponsors lined up who wanted to use the German player's name.

Weekly attendances at the San Siro stadium where Inter play will also increase next season, he added.

"I hope there will not be any bureaucratic snags and that Rummenigge can wear the Inter jersey in the next championship (1984-85)," Pellegrini said.

Inter, who are in the running for a place in the UEFA Cup next season, will have to release one of their present foreign signings, West German Hansi Mueller or Belgian Ludo Coeck, to make room for Rummenigge.

The Italian Football Federation allows first division clubs to play two foreigners. It has imposed a two-year transfer embargo from next June 30 to avoid interference with national team preparations for the 1986 World Cup.



An acrobatic overhead kick by Faisalli's Khaled Awad just outside the penalty area as Tirsana's defenders rush to the defence.

Faisalli holds Tirsana to draw

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan League and Football Cup champions, Al Faisalli, held visiting Egyptian Al Tirsana team to an exciting goalless draw Wednesday at the Sports City stadium.

Despite the downpour throughout the 90 minutes, both teams displayed fast flowing football and looked unperturbed by the rain.

Faisalli failed to capitalise on a penalty in the second half. Ahmad Al Rouman kicked the ball to the left of the Egyptian goal, but Tirsana's goalie saved it, much to the disappointment of the crowd who needed a goal to warm them up.

Wednesday's match was Tirsana's third during their current visit to Jordan at the invitation of Amman Football Club.

In their two previous matches, they defeated Amman 5-1 and Wihdat 2-0. One more game remains to be played Friday against Al Ramtha Football Club.

Another Egyptian team, Al Itihad from Alexandria who arrived in Amman Tuesday at the invitation of Wihdat will be playing their first match on Thursday against their hosts.

Oxford boasts international crew for 130th Boat Race

LONDON (R) — A truly international crew should help Oxford to their ninth successive victory over traditional rivals Cambridge in the annual University Boat Race along the River Thames on Saturday.

Two Canadians, two Australians and an American will join three Britons in the dark blue boat in an attempt to prolong Oxford's winning streak.

For the first time in the race's

155-year history, the two crews will also be led by overseas presidents — Oxford by Australian world championship oarsman Graham Jones and his rivals by 6 ft 7 inch (2.01 metres) American Olympic hope Stephen Berger.

With a third Canadian, Geoffrey Barnard, included in the Cambridge crew, a record seven overseas competitors will row the four mile 374 yards (seven km) stretch of river between Putney and Mortlake in West London.

The Oxford crew emerged favourites after practice sessions at the weekend and Monday's weigh-in, with bookmakers Ladbrokes, who also sponsor the event, shortening the odds on an Oxford victory to 5-2 on.

On average the Oxford rowers weighed in slightly heavier than Cambridge, though observers warned against putting too much emphasis on weight advantage.

The London Times wrote: "Oxford's president Graham

Jones will recognise that weights really are to some extent meaningless. No one can measure guts in objective terms."

But with three members of the Oxford eight with world finals experience and five others, including two Englishmen, having helped their university to victory in the past, the Dark Blues should have the experience to record another success.

However, Oxford will be without 28-year-old research fellow Boris Rankov, veteran of six boat race victories, whose inclusion in the team last year almost provoked a boycott by Cambridge who claimed he was not a genuine student.

The two universities have yet to reach an agreement on who is and who is not eligible to row in the event. But Rankov himself has laid down his oars after completing his studies in Roman Archaeology and leaving the university.

Women's club to open

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Youth Welfare Organisation Mohammad Jamil Abu Al Tayyeb has approved the establishment of a women's club under the name of Lions Philadelphia Club in Amman.

The founding committee of the club includes Abla Kwar, Maha

Iskandar Kwar, Layla Sabagh, Lubna Ja'uni, Nawal Swais, Dalal Akuk, Muna Haddadin, Wasma Nahhas, Fayza Haidi, Lina Hussein, Eid Haidi, Muna Bustami, Valeria Madanat, Miryam Rumman, Wafa' Akuk, and Amal Tajeddin Nuseibeh.

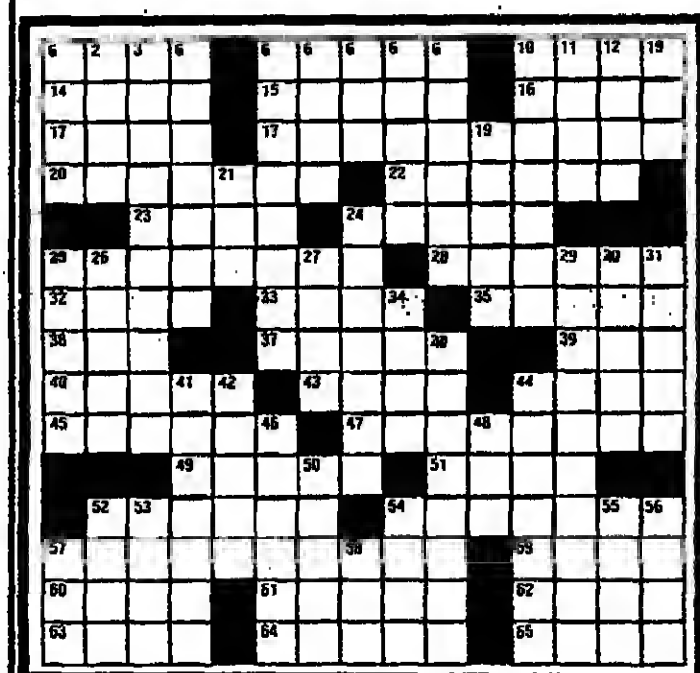
Handicapped to attend training camp

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Jordanian Sports Federation of the Handicapped will go to Egypt on March 18 for 10-day visit.

The delegation members will attend a training camp on sports for the handicapped in order to gain experience in this field.

THE Daily Crossword by Metwin Kanwarthy

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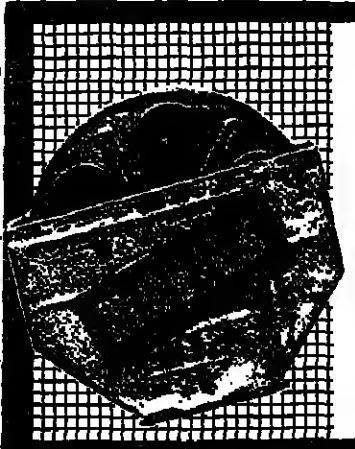
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Lawson presents budget

LONDON (R) — Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson Tuesday presented a glowing picture of Britain's economic recovery and gave budget promise of tax cuts in years to come.

Presenting his first budget as chancellor (finance minister), Mr. Lawson said the Conservative government's "sound finance and honest money" policies were responsible for an economic upturn that was now beyond dispute.

The overall level of taxation would remain the same in the coming year as the government maintained its squeeze on inflation. But well over £1.75 billion (\$2.5 billion) would be available for tax cuts in 1985-86, he said.

Eager to establish himself as a reforming chancellor, the 52-year-old Lawson, a former financial journalist, said he wanted to simplify the complex British tax system.

The budget was sharply attacked by Labour opposition leader Mr. Neil Kinnock as a "conspiracy against the basic interests

of the British people."

It did much more for financiers than for British society as a whole, he said.

Mr. Lawson announced tax changes to encourage savers and small investors and said his reforms were aimed at stimulating enterprise and helping create new jobs.

Declaring that higher profits meant more jobs, Mr. Lawson said the government aimed to create what he called "a property-owning and share-owning democracy."

Drinkers and smokers, traditional targets of British chancellors, did not escape unscathed in Mr. Lawson's first budget.

He raised the price of cigarettes by 10 pence (15 cents) a packet or more than twice the rate of inflation.

Beer, Britain's favourite drink, went up by two pence (three cents) a pint.

But he took advantage of a European Community ruling on

levying tax on alcohol to reduce the price of a bottle of wine by 18 pence (25 cents).

By presenting a broadly neutral budget, with no immediate reductions in either taxes or spending, Mr. Lawson ignored calls for a government-led reflation of the economy to boost industry and relieve the plight of Britain's three million unemployed.

Instead, he cut government borrowing to £7.25 billion (\$10.5 billion) in the coming year, more than £1 billion below earlier estimates.

Mr. Lawson helped industry by abolishing a tax levied on companies according to the number of their employees, something business leaders had been seeking for years.

He trimmed the main levy on company profits, corporation tax, by two points to 50 per cent this year and promised progressive reduction to 35 per cent by 1986.

For savers and investors, he removed a levy on stock deals and gave tax incentives to buyers of private sector bonds.

He eased taxes on the poor by raising income tax thresholds to exclude 850,000 people from his tax net.

Worries remain serious over EC financial crisis

BRUSSELS (R) — Euphoria over a breakthrough in attempts to reform the European Community's (EC's) costly farm subsidies system was tempered Wednesday by concern that next week's summit may collapse on the issue of Britain's payments.

Tuesday's agreement by agriculture ministers was widely welcomed by community officials as a sign that something was being done to curb the farm costs now driving the group towards bankruptcy.

But diplomats said farmers, angry that the reforms may slash their incomes, hoped the deal would fall apart at the summit.

The plans to cut milk production drastically and to dismantle a complex system of costly farm border taxes are dependent on an overall financial rescue package.

Diplomats said even Britain's closest allies in the 10-nation group, such as the Dutch and the West Germans, had begun to complain that British intransigence threatened a summit

deal.

Britain's traditional critics, the Italians and French, are trying to put extra pressure on London by making payment on time of its 1983 rebate dependent on a summit success.

The deal is vital not only to get the farm reforms under way, but also to secure cash to avert the group's looming bankruptcy and to bring Spain and Portugal into the community by 1986.

British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe told reporters Tuesday night, at the end of two days of inconclusive summit preparations by the group's foreign ministers, that he had reassured two British conditions for a deal.

These were a strict system of budgetary discipline to prevent a

new spending spree, especially on farm subsidies, and a long-term solution to the British budget overpayments problem.

Diplomats said London's demand for a fairer system of budget contributions continued to meet stiff opposition.

A majority of members reject a system that would compensate states paying more into the group than they get out of it, they said.

The foreign ministers were on standby to meet again, possibly at the weekend.

The agriculture ministers, who went home Tuesday night after three days of almost continuous session, will return to Brussels on Friday and Saturday to see if they can agree to curbs on key products in massive surplus, such as cereals, meat, wine and vegetables.

The diplomats said that many of the differences which led to the collapse of the last summit in Athens will be on the agenda again next week and that the likelihood of acrimony was much higher this time as the group teetered closer to financial ruin.

OECD inflation edges up

PARIS (R) — Consumer prices in non-communist industrialised countries rose 0.6 per cent in January after a 0.3 per cent rise in December, due mainly to higher food costs, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said Wednesday. In the 12 months to January, consumer price inflation in the 24-nation bloc edged higher to 5.5 per cent from 5.3 per cent in the year to December 1983. Retail energy prices rose slightly, reversing an earlier downward trend, due in part to abnormally cold weather especially in North America. But other consumer price increases were little changed from their low level in December, it added. Japan remained the OECD country with the lowest inflation rate, unchanged at 1.8 per cent. Inflation rates were higher in three of the major seven Western economies, with the United States at 4.1 per cent in the year to January against 3.8 per cent previous, West Germany 2.9 (2.6) and Canada 5.3 (4.5).

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is great to put in motion your most ambitious plans and to get the assistance of those in positions of influence to aid you in your current upswing.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Plan how to get your finest talents working profitably and get the aid of those who can be of assistance to you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be more inspired and then you can improve the situation at home. Fundamental aims can be pushed quite successfully now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get the aid of those who can be of real assistance to you. Handle correspondence wisely. Be very thoughtful of your family.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Handle financial affairs wisely during the day and add to present income, then talk over the future with a good friend.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You are charming and magnetic now and should go after your finest personal aims, but tonight study your books. Cultivate friends.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You get a fine idea about how you can improve a confidential plan you have. Enjoy fine friends tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have better ways of going after your finest wishes and can gain them more readily, if you use positive methods.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Handle that civic work expected of you, and impress bigwigs favorably. A big chance is coming your way, so be alert for it.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Either improve present set-up or get into new interests. In P.M. state your ambitions to one in power.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Contact those persons who can help you in your career. Look into new interests for the near future.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Partners will listen to your ideas since they feel they can profit by them. Take it easy tonight and rest up.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) If you praise those who work with you, you will gain their cooperation. You can then have a happy social evening.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who will have great vision and should have an education that will teach not to get so bogged down with details that the big issues are forgotten. Give praise where it is due and thereby raise the incentive.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Except for the early morning when upsets break up conditions, you can get into whatever specific plan of action interests you, and make progress.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You want to dash off to some new place, but first be sure to keep agreements made with fellow workers. Don't speed on the highway.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some financial affair can be annoying in the morning so put it aside for a while. Try not to be irritable at home.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan to settle that argument at home which started this morning and have more harmony there. Invite guests into your home.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Think cleverly in the morning, and you can get much accomplished with others. A fine day for communicating.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Forget assuming that heavy expense in the morning, and get busy putting your affairs in better order. Take it easy tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Keep working at a steady pace, and don't do anything dramatic that you would later regret. Go along with friends.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't skip out of some duty you have assumed, and then all works out better for you. Avoid that silly person who is pestering you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A pal could be annoying today, but don't ignore others who are helpful and kind. Be careful of your reputation.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Sidestep that person who may act in a strange way early, and then you find that your work goes along smoothly.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't get frustrated over some limitation and get into some new interest that could be fascinating and profitable.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) See how you can better handle business affairs. Be more willing to do errands for your mate. Show more kindness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Forget a mistake by a partner and come to a fine meeting of minds now. Much conversation is necessary. Drive with care.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who will be very capable at work that requires neatness and precision and should have the benefit of a fine education. Teach to consider the big issues first of all and then get into the details that are necessary.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares closed mixed and at 1500 the F.T. 30 index was down one point at 864.0, having touched a record 866.2 at 1000. The F.T.-S.E. 100 index at 1530 was up 5.3 at 1087.8.

Profit-taking on post-budget sharply higher levels was well absorbed and revived demand made for a mixed close. Dealers said the market undertone was very firm with the proposed tax changes and the cut in share dealing stamp duty seen as encouraging and suggesting long term stability for the stock market.

Banks were depressed in reaction to the revision of capital allowances which will curtail leasing business. The half point base rate reductions were discounted, dealers added.

Government bonds showed net falls ranging to about ¼ point on profit-taking. Index linked stocks shed as much as one point on lower inflation prospects.

Barclays fell 3½p to 537 and losses among other banks ranged to about 25p. In mixed insurances, Pearl dropped 26p to 729 and Sun Life rose 7p to 572. Electricals weakened on the proposal to phase out capital allowances. Ferranti fell 28p to 699. Gold shares moved higher in line with the bullion price and North American stocks were mixed.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.4765/25	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2734/37	Canadian dollars
	2.5480/90	West German marks
	2.8780/90	Dutch guilders
	2.1115/25	Swiss francs
	52.13/17	Belgian francs
	7.8620/50	French francs
	1584.25/1585.25	Italian lire
	222.75/90	Japanese yen
	7.6200/50	Swedish crowns
	7.4025/75	Norwegian crowns
	9.3375/3425	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	400.35/400.85	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF.

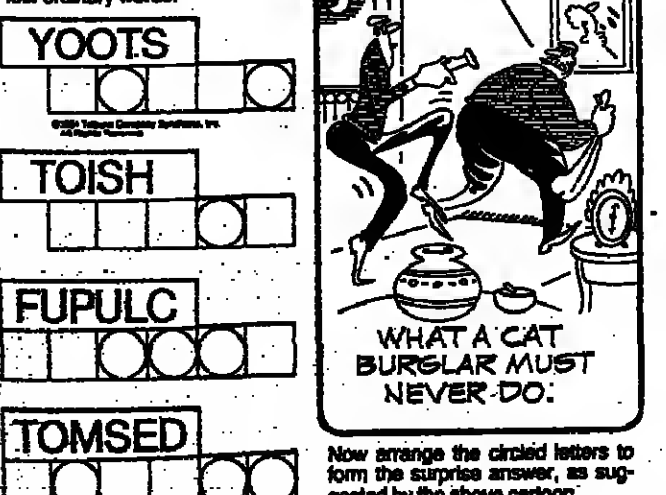
By Harris



JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TOPAZ LEECH OUTWIT CARPET
Answer: What the guy who swore he was going to lose weight ended up eating—"CROW"

De Beers profits rise

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The world's dominant diamond mining and marketing company, De Beers Consolidated Mines, Tuesday reported that strengthening demand had brought a little sparkle back to their profits.

After-tax profits were up 20 per cent in 1983 at \$30.2 million rand (\$440 million), reflecting a recovery of diamond sales from the recession-led slump of the early 1980s which followed an unprecedented price boom.

The company's marketing arm, the London-based Central Selling Organisation (CSO), said there was strong demand for cheap, small rough diamonds but demand for big, high-profit gems remained restricted.

De Beers said the CSO, which controls the sale of about 80 per cent of the world's diamonds and has stockpiled gems to bolster prices, increased its stocks last year to a value of 2.25 billion rand (\$1.86 billion).

Financial analysts said they believed large diamonds accounted for most of the stocks and that the company would only return to its former prosperity if sales of these gems took off again.

British miners mount pickets

LONDON (R) — Striking British miners renewed their efforts to close the minority of pits still working Wednesday by demonstrating at colliery gates, while the state coal board prepared to seek a court order banning the tactic. Miners from Yorkshire, leading the walkout which has already closed more than 100 of the country's 172 mines, mounted mass pickets Wednesday morning at mine gates in nearby Nottinghamshire, where miners have still to vote on the strike call.

At one pit three policemen suffered minor injuries during scuffles. Seven miners were arrested.

The coal board was taking the miners' union to court later Wednesday seeking an order banning these "flying pickets" under a law introduced recently by the Conservative government.

Flying pickets have already forced more than 20 pits around the country to stop working. Miners refused to pass them either on principle or because they were deterred by barracking.

The strike is over pay and coal board plans to close pits and cut the workforce by 20,000 this year from its present 180,000.

Central America hit by economic crisis

MEXICO CITY (R) — The image of Central America as an unstable collection of gun-happy banana republics is thriving, and economists say it is one of the main reasons for the region's woeful financial condition.

It has discouraged foreign investors and bankers and severely reduced the flow of tourists.

"It is a vicious circle," Honduras' chief government spokesman Mr. Amilcar Santamaría told Reuters.

"They stay away because they think we are all living in a climate of terror, but the economies deprived of their foreign exchange turn worse and this in turn leads to more political unrest."

The report of a U.S. bi-partisan commission, led by Mr. Henry Kissinger, said last January the fast deterioration in Central American economies had contributed to political tensions.

It recommended an \$8 billion, five-year emergency stabilisation programme for the region, but

acknowledged that even if it were successful, per capita wealth in 1990 would be only three quarters of what it was in 1980.

During the 1960s and up to the middle to late 1970s, the predominantly agricultural economies of the region grew at an average of about six per cent a year in the face of steady world demand for their products—mainly coffee, bananas, cotton, sugar and beef.

But the second OPEC oil price jump and the onset of world recession sent demand plummeting. Central American countries got less money for their products while their oil bills and debt repayments rose quickly.

Imports were cut, narrowing the gap in growing trade deficits, but all sectors of the economy were deprived of vital components. Farmers and industrialists who wanted to import fertilisers or spare parts all got the same answer—no dollars available.

Economies began to stagnate,

and state revenue from taxes on once thriving business and exports shrank. Governments, mindful of a saying in the volatile region that every jobless person is a potential guerrilla, were unwilling to cut back on spending.

The result was that "more money was going out than coming in, both on the external trade account and the internal budget."

As the countries lost money, so did their people. Taking account of inflation, income per person has fallen since 1980 by 6.6 per cent in Honduras, the region's weakest economy, and 8.1 per cent in the strongest, Guatemala.

The fall was even higher in the other countries: 12.4 per cent in Nicaragua, 14.8 per cent in Costa Rica, the most peaceful country in the area, and 19.3 per cent in El Salvador, the worst affected by civil war.

Economists say the drop in personal income has aggravated hardships and emphasised the inequality in wealth distribution.

Dollars are still available to those who can afford them, but the shortage of foreign exchange has led to a widespread and tangled system of official, parallel and black market rates throughout Central America.

In Nicaragua, the official exchange rate stands at 10 cordobas to a dollar, but the black market offers up to 100. In the other countries, black market premiums over the official rate range from nine to 70 per cent.

The dollar shortage has dealt a heavy blow to trading within Central America's own common market. Estimates of the Regional Secretariat for Economic Integration, an independent body, put the 1983 trade total at some \$750 million, a drop of 30 per cent from 1982.

Foreign economists see Nicaragua as the worst hit because of Washington's refusal to give any aid and the reluctance of agencies like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to lend.

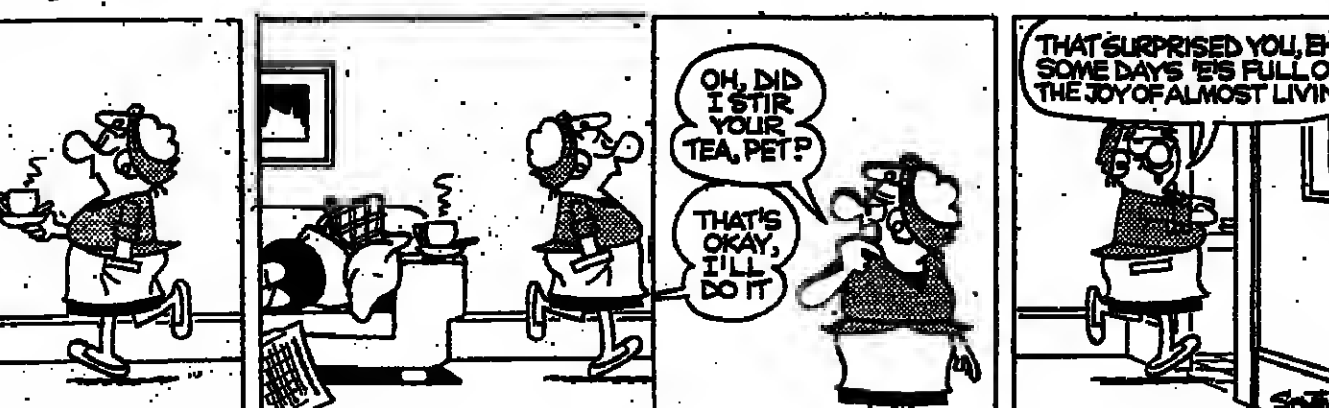
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Botha says S. Africa committed to U.N. plan

CAPE TOWN (R) — South Africa is committed to a United Nations plan for independence in Namibia (South West Africa), and its call for regional talks on the territory is not an attempt to bypass the plan, Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said.

In an interview with the Cape Times published Wednesday, the foreign minister firmly denied that South Africa was trying to circumvent U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 which laid down a procedure for Namibian statehood.

But he reiterated that Cuban troops must leave Angola before the plan could be implemented. Mr. Botha announced proposals last Sunday for a regional conference on Namibia that would include internal parties in the territory, the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), the Angolan government and Angola's opposition UNITA guerrilla movement.

Some political analysts had viewed his announcement as a move to bypass the long-stalled U.N. plan drawn up in 1978.

His call has met with only a conditional acceptance from SWAPO, which has been waging an insurgent campaign against South African rule in Namibia. Angola rejected the proposals unless the talks took place under U.N. auspices.

Mr. Botha told the Cape Times, "my statement (on Sunday) merely said we suggest that, if we all want peace, then those shooting at each other should get together around a conference table and talk peace."

"I did not indicate that we had

waived the requirement that there should be a firm agreement on Cuban withdrawal before Resolution 435 can be implemented. That still stands. Nor did I indicate in any way that Resolution 435 should not be implemented," he added.

He said he believed a meeting between all those involved in the conflict would create better conditions for the implementation of Resolution 435, or for a settlement plan based on it. This meant simultaneous agreement on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

South Africa had told the United Nations and others that a firm agreement on the withdrawal of Cuba's estimated 25,000 troops was the last remaining obstacle to the implementation of Resolution 435.

"We have stated that publicly and in writing and we will not deviate from it," he added.



General Bernard Rogers

NATO chief urges more funds for forces

OSLO (R) — General Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme commander in Europe, Tuesday urged the alliance to boost its ability to stop a Soviet attack without using nuclear weapons.

General Rogers said that if members of the 16-nation pact put aside one per cent of their gross product to strengthen conventional forces it would reduce the risk of an early resort to nuclear weapons in a battle with the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

Gen. Rogers was speaking at a press conference after attending a symposium on NATO strategy in Oslo. He has laid similar stress in the past on the need for NATO to bolster its non-nuclear forces.

General Rogers said he was short of ammunition stocks and war material pre-positioned to replace losses as well as trained men. Inability to sustain NATO forces under attack would force him to seek political permission to use nuclear weapons very quickly.

Former U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara also called for stronger NATO conventional forces and said it would be disgraceful if NATO nations refused expenditure that could help get rid of nuclear weapons.

"I fail to see how you can face your people — not to mention your own children — when you know that the United States and the Soviet Union have about 40,000 to 50,000 nuclear warheads and that your war plans call for their early use," he said.

Four Libyans charged in British bombings

LONDON (AP) — A Libyan businessman and three others were charged Tuesday night in connection with a weekend bombing blitz against Arab targets that police believe was aimed at opponents of Libyan Leader Muammar Qaddafi.

Scotland Yard said Ali Al Ghabour, 44, a Libyan businessman, was charged with conspiring with others in a series of bombings in London over the weekend that injured 23 people. Seven other Libyans were being questioned by police, a Yard spokesman said.

Manchester police said three people were charged Tuesday night with two bombings at a Manchester apartment complex, where Libyans live, in which three people were injured. Police refused to identify the trio but said they would appear in court Wednesday on charges of causing an explosion with intent to endanger life.

Police also detonated four other devices in "controlled explosions," a fifth device found at an Arab night club in the capital Monday night was defused.

Libyan diplomats in London and Tripoli have denied that the Libyan government is involved in the bombing campaign. But British newspapers charged Tuesday

that Libya is waging a campaign of state-sponsored terrorism and demanded British countermeasures.

The British government stopped short of blaming Mr. Qaddafi for the attacks but demanded assurances that the Libyan government was doing "everything possible" to avert terrorist attacks. It warned that Libya's failure to give such assurances could harm Anglo-Libyan relations.

Libyan Press Attache in London Omar Sodani said Libya refused to give such an assurance because it had nothing to do with the attacks.

"We know nothing about these events. We have informed the British government that we won't accept allegations concerning our involvement," he told the Associated Press.

He said Libyan diplomats had protested that British police had "harassed" Libyan students and broken into houses of six or seven Libyans during investigations.

On Monday night, Libyan officials in Tripoli demanded the immediate release of 22 Libyans it said were held by British police.

The British Foreign Office had no further comment Tuesday on the alleged bombing campaign.

Spanish fishermen burn 6 more lorries in protest

MADRID (R) — Six more lorries, three French and three Norwegian, were burned overnight by Spanish fishermen attempting to block the French border in protest at last week's French Navy action against two Spanish trawlers, police said.

The Basque fishermen, who have burned 11 lorries since they started picketing the Iron frontier over the weekend, have extended their blockade eastwards to the Navarre and Catalan passes and warned that lorries from European Community countries would not be safe anywhere in Spanish territory.

The fishermen were protesting at an incident last week in which a French gunboat opened fire while trying to arrest two Spanish trawlers fishing illegally in European Community waters. Nine fishermen were injured.

Police Wednesday were co-

ordinating foreign lorries through the picket lines, but two of them were attacked well south of the border — a French lorry in Logrono and a Norwegian lorry in Zaragoza.

The fishermen had originally threatened to stop imports of community fish in protest at last Wednesday's French gunboat attack on the trawlers, but two of the lorries attacked Tuesday night were carrying other European products.

The French government Tuesday instructed its embassy in Madrid to protest formally and the Spanish Transport Ministry urged the fishermen to end their action.

The Ministry said in a communique that violence undermined Spanish diplomatic efforts to obtain reparations for the incident and forced the government to spend taxpayers' money to compensate for the damage.

COLUMNS 768

Nine million fake dollars seized

WIESBADEN, West Germany (R) — West German police last year seized counterfeit dollar banknotes with a face value of more than nine million dollars, the federal criminal office said Tuesday. Most bills originated abroad, with Italy playing an increasing role, the office said. The forgers appeared to be members of tightly-knit international gangs and many of those arrested feared reprisals if they gave information to the police.

Thousands watch caning of rapist

KARACHI (R) — Several thousand people, including women, watched the caning of a young man convicted for kidnapping and raping a girl. Jail officials in Hyderabad, 160 kilometres north-west of Karachi, said Syed Shafiqat Hussain was caned 30 times after being sentenced by an Islamic Court. Two men convicted of rape were publicly caned in Karachi two months ago.

Governor vetoes gay rights bill

SACRAMENTO, California (R) — California's Governor George Deukmejian Tuesday vetoed a controversial homosexual rights bill, prompting outcries from the state's large and influential gay community. The bill, passed by the legislature after an eight-year battle, would have forbidden employers from discriminating against homosexuals. Mr. Deukmejian, who has never been enthusiastic about gay rights and would have faced a backlash from conservative supporters had he signed the bill, said in a statement that his backers had failed to produce compelling evidence of widespread job discrimination against homosexuals. San Francisco Attorney Mary Dunlap, a leading promoter of gay rights, described the veto as an "act of war" not just against gay rights but against civil rights as well.

Criminal found hanged in cell

LONDON (R) — David Martin, 37, serving a 25-year jail sentence for attempted murder, firearms offences, burglary, and theft, was found hanged in his cell Tuesday night, the Home Office reported. During a five-week hunt for Martin last year after he escaped from a London court, police in a case of mistaken identity, shot and wounded another man who subsequently won £120,000 (\$175,000) in compensation. Detectives finally cornered Martin after a chase through a London underground rail tunnel. The brief official statement Tuesday night said Martin occupied a single cell and that an inquest would be held.

Holy tunic to go on public show

PARIS (AP) — The holy tunic of the Basilica of St. Denis in suburban Argenteuil will go on public show at Easter for the first time in 50 years, the church announced Tuesday. The garment had been claimed, along with the holy shroud in Turin and a similar cloth in Trier in West Germany, to have wrapped the body of Jesus Christ. The tunic is supposed to have been given to Charlemagne by the Empress of Constantinople. It was stolen from the basilica on the afternoon of Dec. 13, and after telephone calls demanding the liberation of three anarchists and a ransom was returned undamaged by a man claiming anonymity. Abbe Marcel Gwyard said in a statement Tuesday that the theft "revealed to us that the holy tunic, despite the doubts about its authenticity, really belonged to a whole population of believers."

Polish police question Catholic priest

WARSAW (R) — Police questioned a Catholic priest Wednesday at Garwolin which is at the centre of church efforts to prevent the Communist authorities removing religious symbols from every public building in Poland.

Father Stanislaw Bienko said he was summoned in connection with the ringing of church bells during student protests when officials took crucifixes from classrooms at Garwolin's Agricultural High School last week.

Fr. Bienko and other local priests have given strong support to the students whose school has been closed by the authorities.

The issue has prompted the toughest public stance in opposition to the government from church leaders since the declaration of martial law in 1981.

The Council of the Polish Episcopate led by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's primate, sent a message of support to the parishioners of Garwolin near Warsaw Tuesday and added: "The crosses should be restored and the rights of Catholics respected."

The government has vowed to take down all crosses from public buildings, schools and factories but said it wanted to avoid a "war of crosses" and was not planning drastic action.

Official church spokesmen refused to discuss the outcome of the meeting of the episcopal council, which is composed of the most senior bishops, and said there would be no communiqué.

Cardinal Glemp was due to celebrate mass this evening at St. John's Cathedral in Warsaw and was expected to touch on the government's latest challenge to the church which commands the loyalty of 90 per cent of Poles.

The message followed a declaration by government spokesman Jerzy Urban that the authorities were not seeking a "war of crosses" but were determined to remove religious symbols from state property.

"Schools are and will remain lay

institutions," Mr. Urban said. "It follows that religious symbols cannot be employed in them. This is the position of the government and it will not change."

Informed sources said that what began as an act of minor harassment by provincial officials threatened to grow into the most damaging confrontation between church and state since martial law was imposed in 1981.

"Schools are and will remain lay



Cardinal Glemp

institutions," Mr. Urban said. "It follows that religious symbols cannot be employed in them. This is the position of the government and it will not change."

Informed sources said that what began as an act of minor harassment by provincial officials threatened to grow into the most damaging confrontation between church and state since martial law was imposed in 1981.

"Schools are and will remain lay

Murderer executed in Texas

HUNTSVILLE, Texas (R) — James David Autry, a convicted murderer who came within 24 minutes of execution last October, died by lethal injection early Wednesday after the U.S. Supreme Court turned down a last-ditch appeal.

Autry, 29, wearing a light blue shirt and dark blue trousers, was strapped to a table in the death chamber at the Texas Department of Corrections at 12.03 a.m. (6.03 GMT) and needles were inserted in his arms two minutes later.

When it was clear there would

be no repeat of the dramatic stay issued last October 24 by Supreme Court Justice Byron White, a lethal dose of sodium pentothal began entering his veins at 12.15 and he was pronounced dead at 12.40.

Autry, a boyish-faced drifter from Amarillo, Texas, was convicted of shooting dead a 43-year-old mother of five, Shirley Drouet, in 1980 after he refused to pay for a \$2.70 six-pack of beer in a Port Arthur store where she worked.

Peruvian president sees no risk of military coup

LIMA, Peru (AP) — President Fernando Belaunde Terry says that although there is discontent over the nation's economic crisis and terrorism, he sees no risk of a military coup in the last months of his administration.

The guerrilla movement called Shining Path, which has fought to overthrow the government during most of Mr. Belaunde's administration, poses no serious threat, Mr. Belaunde said in an interview Monday with the Associated Press.

The 72-year-old Belaunde restored civilian government to Peru in 1980 after 12 years of military rule. Under the Peruvian constitution, he cannot seek another term. New elections are scheduled for 1985.

He said the guerrilla group "hides its leaders and sends children to commit crimes."

Mr. Belaunde did not say the guerrilla movement was defeated, but he said he believed the state capital of Ayacucho, centre of the insurgency struggle, was now under control. Mr. Belaunde dispatched government troops to the area 14½ months ago.

"I represent the hope of those who want to arrive to the government by election," Mr. Belaunde said. "Nobody is going to risk a coup adventure to serve up the government on a silver platter to somebody else."

The president, who was dep-

osed in a 1968 military coup, said allegations of weaknesses in his government did not worry him. "In a sense I am protected by adversaries" who seek to win the presidency in 1985, he said. "Their luck depends on my luck."

The leading contender for the presidency in public opinion polls is Alan Garcia, the 34-year-old head of the Social Democratic Apra Party.

Mr. Belaunde said Mr. Garcia was in a favourable position, but added that he was sceptical of polls because "they were against me in 1980 when I won."

In recent months there have been recurring reports that the military establishment is unhappy with Mr. Belaunde's handling of the guerrillas.

Mr. Belaunde discounted those reports and said his government continues to have "much-valued military support," which he said was not for him personally but "for the constitutional system."

Led by leftist unions, a 24-hour general strike has been called for March 22 to protest economic conditions that include 120 per cent inflation and 51 per cent unemployment.

Mr. Belaunde said public discontent with the government's management of the economy was unfounded. He said Peru's economic problems were caused by factors outside Peru.

De Lorean accuses FBI of frameup as jury is selected

LOS ANGELES (R) — Car-maker John De Lorean has accused the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of setting him up on drug trafficking charges.

"The evidence will show that this was a pure FBI frame-up, a typical FBI cheap shot," said Mr. De Lorean.

He made the statement while appearing in court Tuesday for the opening of jury selection in his cocaine conspiracy trial.

The 59-year-old former General Motors executive is accused of taking part in a plot to smuggle 100 kilograms of cocaine into the United States in a bid to save his failing sports car plant outside Belfast, Northern Ireland.

If convicted on all counts, Mr. De Lorean would face a maximum sentence of 72 years in prison and \$190,000 in fines.

The tall, silver-haired defendant, accompanied by his wife Cristina Ferrare, said he hoped the jury eventually chose would be aware of some past FBI actions.

"I want 12 people intimately familiar with the horrendous activities of the FBI in the Martin Luther King and Jean Seberg cases," he said. Mr. De Lorean, who pleaded not guilty to all nine charges brought against him, also proclaimed his innocence to reporters outside the courtroom.

"I don't think that when the truth comes out there's any way in the world that I can be convicted of anything. I'm an absolutely innocent man," he said.

Asked to describe his emotions now that the trial was underway, Mr. De Lorean took the opportunity to lash out at federal prosecutors.

"They're trying to take me away from my kids and I'm a Christian man very close to his family. It's a very nerve-racking, awesome experience," he said.

Eleven potential jurors were questioned — some for more than 30 minutes — by Mr. De Lorean's chief attorneys, Howard Weitzman and Donald Re.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AQ2 ♥954 ♦AKJ10952 ♣AKQJ
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

A.—You have only 14 HCP and a void in partner's suit, so it might seem that you should bid only one heart. But you will then find it impossible to describe your hand. Since you have a self-sufficient trump suit, the hand bids easier if you jump shift to two diamonds now.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKQJ105 ♥KQ7 ♦8743 ♣AKQJ
The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1 ♦ Pass Pass 2 ♦ 1 NT ?

A.—If you feel you have to bid some number of spades, four spades is probably as good a bid as any. However, we have stressed on previous occasions that the right way to show a good hand in the balancing is to start with a takeout double, and we see no reason why we should change our minds now.

Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠7 ♥QJ98 ♦A1093 ♣K987
The bidding has proceeded: North East South 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ 1 NT ?

A.—It looks as if it's time to collect gifts from friendly opponents. East is going to find little or nothing in partner's hand, and it could be a blood-bath as he plays everything from his hand. Double, and double anything the

opponents might run to. Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J762 ♥9 ♦QJ854 ♣Q75
The bidding has proceeded: North East South 1 ♦ Dble ?

A.—You have little in the way of defense, your spade length could weaken partner's capability, and your heart shortage suggests that the opponents have a good spot. Make it as difficult as possible for them to find it — jump to three spades. After a double, that action is preemptive; strong hands start with a redouble.

Q.5—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AJ854 ♥K1072 ♦83 ♣96
The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1 ♦ Dble Pass ?

A.—Don't let the vulnerability tempt you into passing — you have no reason to suppose that one spade doubled will fail, despite your trump length. Partner has asked you to bid your best suit, and you have a fair four-card major and a reasonable hand. Bid two hearts.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K92 ♥AQK6 ♦K10932 ♣8
The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ 1 NT ?

A.—Had partner responded one spade, your hand would have been strong enough for a reverse. But now it has lost some of its attractiveness. Rebid two diamonds, and wait to see what action partner will take.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkeson

816 GAME HUNT

By Richard Street

- ACROSS
1 Head-off
2 Showers
3 Outside
4 Gown by
5 Coup d'
6 Wrong
7 Fuel hydro-
8 Division word
9 Bribe
10 Small town
11 Rumpus
12 Half-pint
13 Pedicure's concern
14 Shyng syllables
15 Call it a
16 Time being
17 Eur. capital
18 Read estate
19 Not ready
20 Battle town
21 Guess wrong
22 Loves
23 Follow
24 In — very critical
25 Acreage
26 The heart
27 Kind of sick
28 Coolidge's V.P.
29 Part of NCO
30 Journal
31 Briefs
32 Small drum
33 As a whole
34 Gargantuan
35 Uprising
36 Ridicule
37 Heavy shower
38 Most lofty

- DOWN
1 Shiver
2 Particle
3 Tokyo tipple
4 Dilemma
5 Stewers
6 Short
7 One hundred
8 Clothed
9 Diverse
10 Fascinate
11 Ordinal ending
12 Preference
13 White
14 Cuckoo form
15 Glee in
16 It's scudpy
17 Wicker
18 Plinked
19 A-one
20 Bird in the
21 Organic compound
22 Full of
23 Substance
24 Nile city
25 Anger
26 Respond
27 Lay some
28 Sire
29 Slave
30 Most spacious
31 Country
32 Joint
33 Thoroughfare
34 Mad, mad
35 Lacrosse sound
36 Mad, mad
37 Hand over
38 Dry
39 Foulsmell
40 Arcade
41 Fictional Jane

Diagramless

19 X 19, by Mary C. Whitten

- ACROSS
1 Credit card alternate
2 "Peanut"
3 Watering place
4 Subtle pun
5 House's frame
6 What owl gives
7 Towing
8 Wicker
9 Taxi's fare
10 Underfoot
11 TV hospital
12 Clever remark
13 Unconventional
14 Doctrine
15 Caster and
16 Puff
17 "Dobbin" fare
18 Indian
19 Pigeon
20 News sections
21 For short
22 Not now
23 Staying power
24 Phenolic support
25 Student's paper
26 Bird's bed
27 Food web
28 Adhesive
29 Headline alarm
30 "Staple"
31 Loo morning
32 Lure
33 Gallie
34 Village
35 Long time
36 London letters
37 Phyllis Diller
38 Now and then
39 Recurring
40 Amusement
41 Whimsy
42 Julian tyrant
43 Sheep
44 "What's up, —"
45 Jungs
46 Make over
47 Dangling beam
48 Teflon form
49 Storyteller

- DOWN
1 Christmas song
2 Preceded
3 "Goodnight"
4 Camera parts
5 — and lava
6 Heat
7 More adept
8 "Saint Joan"
9 Hide
10 Attached to
11 Christmas
12 Unconventional
13 Doctrine
14 Caster and
15 Puff
16 "Dobbin" fare
17 Indian
18 Pigeon
19 News sections
20 For short
21 Not now
22 Staying power
23 Phenolic support
24 Student's paper
25 Bird's bed
26 Food web
27 Adhesive
28 Headline alarm
29 "Staple"
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48 Storyteller

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. ECLI TSEVOAK UNSLI TACKY GINGIL GIRL

SKY YIKOW BISKR BCR L YAKL WSLEY CU

—By Lois R. Jones

2. AKNLKUNENUL STINKY QXZUP QGLAPUL

GASS QS KOUREI HEQUW BEL QXZUPQK

RXPV TUUNWY HEUPP.

—By Len Sherry

3. KAE UREKI "S TEIN MI S TEIN" HMUN CAN

QSEN QENC, CAN BEIN UREKI

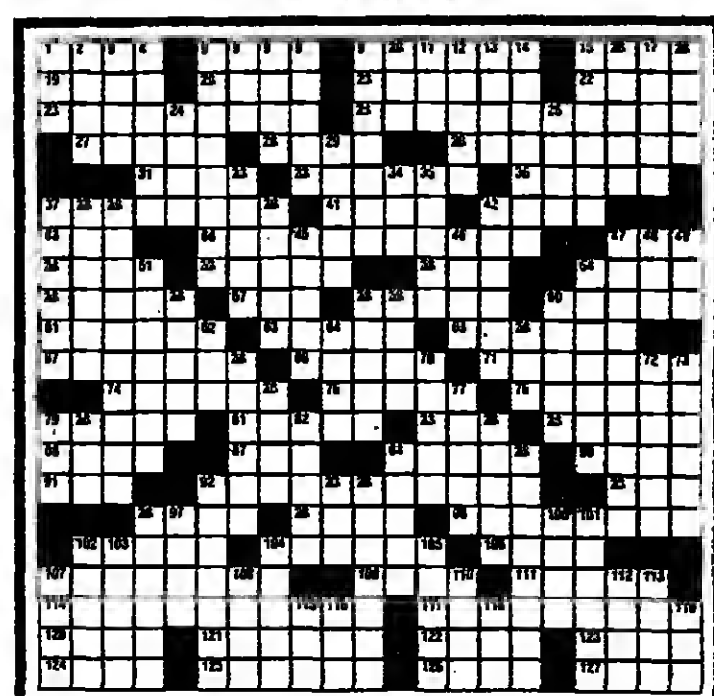
—By Barbara J. Sugg

4. EGUUOHUJ HGDJE HYGEXA HBYNUDS

HBOPEX EYA "SUL EYUP NJD LOAX AXJ EBJIA

HIBEIOS.

—By Earl Ireland



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LAST WEEK'S CRYPTOGRAMS

1. "Young gorillas are friendly," observed anthropologist with Will Copey.

2. Nightingales sing sweetly and fly high in the fresh, windy air.

3. Cryptanalyst The big card catalogue had begun collating.

4. Oddly groomed sugar daddy: drowsy white but on chemistry old goat.

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